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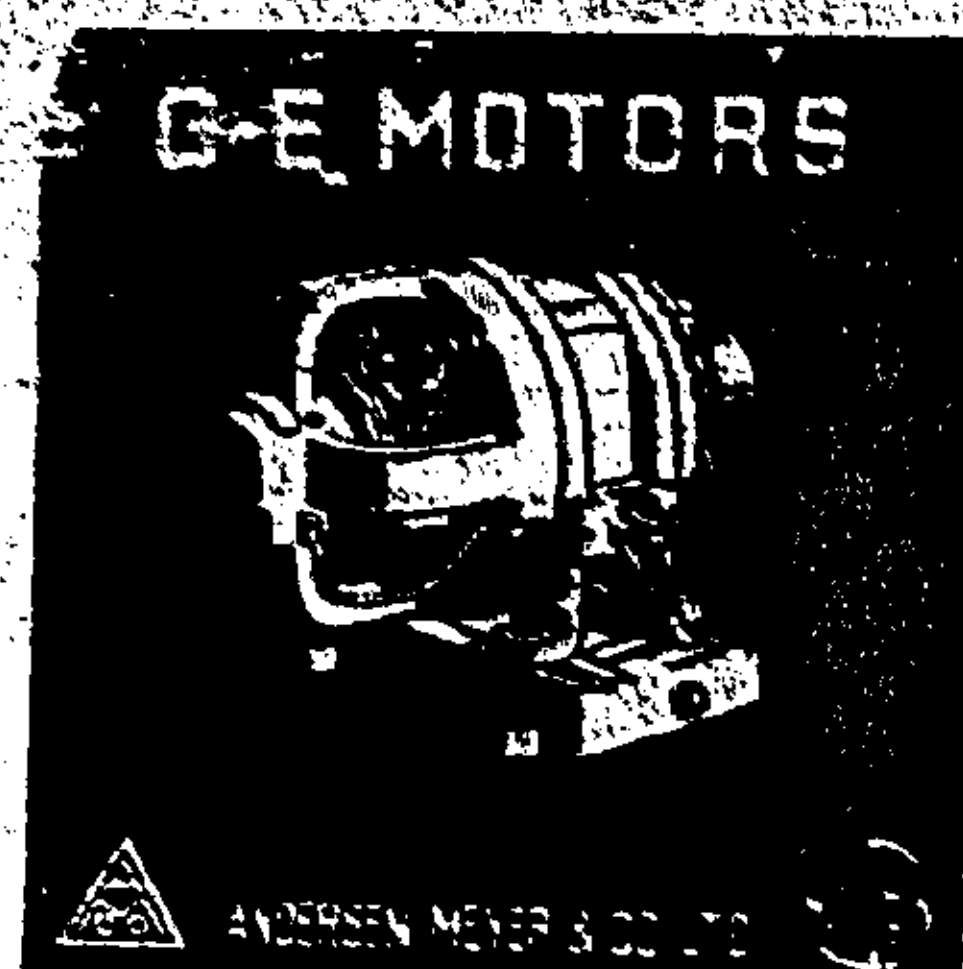
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MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1921.

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UPPER SILESIA.

Nothing to Prejudice Judgment.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, August 21.

Replying to the Supreme Council's request to convoke the Council of the League in reference to Upper Silesia, Viscount Ishii says that the affair was referred to the Council without reservation or restriction. Accordingly, the Council reserves absolute freedom to deal with the subject in any manner it regards as the most efficacious. Viscount Ishii is confident that the Governments represented on the Council will do nothing to prejudice judgment.

Harmony Regarding Reinforcements.

Paris, August 20 (delayed.)

Senor Quinones de Leon, the Spanish delegate to the Council of the League, was entrusted by the President, Viscount Ishii, with the drawing up of the report on the facts pertaining to Upper Silesia. The papers express satisfaction at the Allies acting in perfect harmony regarding reinforcements to Silesia, France sending a brigade and Britain and Italy each two battalions.—Havas.

OIL INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

Supreme Court to Hold Public Hearings.

Mexico City, August 21.

Importance is attached to the decision of the Supreme Court to hold public hearings beginning on the 23rd inst., of the long standing injunction against the Government by foreign oil interests whose properties have been denounced because they failed to obey ex-President Carranza's decree ordering companies to produce a manifest of their holdings. It is believed that the decision will indicate the judicial interpretation of Art. XXVII.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Further U.S. Press Comment.

Washington, August 21.

The tone of the comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech is favourable. It is pointed out, however, that there are domestic and political pitfalls attaching to a formal tripartite alliance, which suggests treaties; consequently the alliance would be opposed by the Senate, as was the Versailles Treaty. It is opined that the problem is one of the ways and means of reaching the desired "understanding" with Britain and Japan.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

President's Appeal for Reduction of "Unspeakable Losses."

Washington, August 21.

The Chairman of the Shipping Board predicts that Congress will be asked to appropriate \$300,000,000 to meet claims inherited from the previous Government in connection with the Shipping Board. President Harding has appealed for the closest co-operation between the Legislature and the Executive in an effort to reduce "unspeakable losses and waste."

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

A NEW SEAMEN'S CLUB AT SHANGHAI.

Wayport Rooms to be Opened on the 29th inst.

Much has been done in recent years in Shanghai to meet the need that exists for proper accommodation and means of wholesome recreation for members of the naval and mercantile marine services when ashore, but much still remains to be done. In spite of the splendid work accomplished by the Union Jack Club, the Hanbury Institute and the Navy Y.M.C.A. All these have their limitations, either imposed by their constitution, or necessarily by the scope and nature of their work.

Now there has come into the field a new organization, whose aim is to cater for all and in a manner that will appeal to all. St. Joseph's Catholic Association is not a body of long standing, but from its very beginning it has been a pronounced success and it has been encouraged to extend its operations by the formation of a Sailors' Institute and Home, under the management of the Naval and Mercantile Marine Committee. One of the leading spirits is Mr. Harold C. Norman, who is thoroughly well acquainted with Shanghai, its conditions and needs and he has been working hard to get the new scheme going under the most favourable circumstances.

The committee have acquired the house at 148K, Boone Road, and there the Wayport Rooms will be opened on Monday, the 29th inst. Though the organization is Roman Catholic,

and the institute will be managed solely by members of that religion, they are particularly anxious to impress on others the fact that the institute is at the service of men of all creeds or none, so long as they are sailors and there will be no attempt in any shape or form to convert men to the faith. The name of the institute suggests nothing and there is little about the place to even hint at its origin beyond two very unobtrusive figures of Our Lady and the patron saint, St. Joseph.

The committee considered their plans as men of the world and so they are offering to sailors just what any other man would expect to get in his club. They have fitted up cosy dormitories, where there will be 15 beds available at 50 cents per night, bathrooms and lavatories, really lavishly equipped, a library and billiard room, with facilities for various recreations and, lastly, a well appointed restaurant. As regards the latter, it was recognized that the sailor likes a drink and is as much entitled to it as any other man. A full licence has, therefore, been taken out. Other facilities include a post office and a box office at which tickets for the picture-theatres will be obtainable at reduced rates. Additional features will be added as time goes on.

MINERS' WAGE SUBSIDY.

All the Government subsidy of £10,000,000 to the coal mining industry will be devoted to increased wages, said Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, in the House of Commons. No part of it will be used for the repair of damage to the pits.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RUBBER.

Singapore, August 20.

Mr. Sime, presiding at the Soudai meeting, declared that rubber was still one of the Empire's best investments and it was the absolute duty of the Government to protect such an industry. He strongly criticized Mr. Churchill's decision and hoped the new Commission would unanimously decide to demand legislative restriction of output. The Commission invites members of the public to give evidence.

SHANGHAI TYPHOON.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.

Many districts have been flooded, due to the high tide as the result of a typhoon. Shipping was paralyzed, with minor disasters to native shipping. It was the worst storm for years. Trees were uprooted and roofs removed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANTI-MUTSAI SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir—I beg to point out that, in the Constitution of the Society which you were kind enough to publish yesterday, (1) the following words were omitted after the words, "Investigation Sub-committee, under Rule No. 7, heading 'Officials,'" the Chairman and ten members of the Lecture Sub-committee; (2) that the last sentence under Rule No. 8, heading "Executive Committee, should read thus: 'The Executive Committee has the power to increase its number and to invite any distinguished sympathizer to become an Honorary Member or an Honorary Official of the Society. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month.'"

Thanking you in advance for publishing these corrections,
Yours faithfully,
C. G. Anderson.
Hon. English Secretary,
The Anti-Mutsai Society,
Hongkong, August 20, 1921.

DAY BY DAY.

The disappearance of a multi-boat, 16 years of age, from the service of the King Kwok Kung Szeung (whenever that may be) Club was yesterday reported to the police. Enquiries are being made.

A large seizure of raw opium was made aboard the str. "Eikini" by officers under the direction of C.P.O. Watt previous to the departure of the steamer last week. About 317 teels of the drug were discovered and confiscated.

For the theft of clothing, the property of a bath at the Kennedy Town Beach, a Chinese was this morning sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. It appears that, warned by the large number of thefts that have taken place in the locality, the bath was having his eye continually fixed on his shed and consequently discovered the thief when the latter endeavoured to make off with the clothing.

NEW GERMAN DECORATION.

The German Republic has added a new "Order" to the already formidable array left in inheritance by the old regime. Bestowed on those who took a prominent part in organizing the German share of the Upper Silesian plebiscite, it consists of an iron eagle on a silver shield, with the inscription "For Silesia."

CASE REVIEWED.

Interesting Legal Point.

A registered money lender named Sapooran Singh recently brought an action in the Summary Court for \$1,000 under a promissory note signed by Santra Singh and Husain Khala. The Puisse Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, found as a fact that the note was signed at Repulse Bay Hotel and not at the registered address of the money lender. Solicitor for defendants, Mr. Leo Longinotto, submitted that if that were a fact the transaction was void under section 2 of the Money Lenders Ordinance, which provides that a money lender must carry on business at his registered address. His Lordship, accordingly gave judgment for defendants, with costs.

This morning Mr. G. R. Haywood, solicitor for plaintiff, applied for a review of the judgment. Mr. Haywood said this was an application under a section which said that it was lawful for a Judge, on such grounds as he might think sufficient, to review a case. He was asking His Lordship if he would now hear evidence which, although available at the previous hearing, was not necessary to call, as a certain point had not then arisen. Both defendants knew and were well acquainted with plaintiff. They knew him as a registered money lender and the preliminary negotiations took place at the registered address.

Mr. Longinotto opposed the application on the grounds that plaintiff had an opportunity to call the witnesses if he had wished.

Mr. Haywood replied that the only reason why he did not call this particular evidence was because the witness really could not swear as to the identical time or as to the identical note. His Lordship said he did not propose to hear any more evidence, but he proposed to review the judgment on the present record. Mr. Haywood submitted that it did not make any difference where the transaction was carried out provided that it was an isolated transaction; the money lender usually carried out transactions at his registered address; defendants knew that he was a registered money lender and dealt through him and not through agents or fronts, and they knew his registered address. Mr. Haywood then quoted several previous judgments in support of his contention.

His Lordship said the point was whether this contract, having been put through as an isolated transaction by the plaintiff, with persons to whom he was known, but away from his registered address, rendered the transaction void. After some further legal argument, in which Mr. Longinotto quoted cases in opposition to those quoted by Mr. Haywood, His Lordship said he would go into the cases put forward and deliver judgment at a later date. Mr. Longinotto only admitted that one of the defendants was well acquainted with plaintiff, but Mr. Haywood asked His Lordship to bear in mind that these transactions took place in Hongkong, where he submitted almost everyone knew everyone else.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

Picture Film Coming.

The management of the World Theatre has succeeded in obtaining the sole rights for South China for screening the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. This attraction will come before the public on Friday next the 26th inst. As a picture it comes near perfection, and the incident and arena scenes are very clearly shown. Facts are as thrilling as fiction and the third round is full of intensely dramatic surprise. The story of Carpentier's defeat is faithfully reproduced, and the audience will share the thrills of the greatest of modern fights. The prices of admission will be slightly increased.

DR. C. T. WANG OF THE SOUTH.

Caustic Accusations.

In connection with Canton's repudiation of the suggestion that the appointment of Dr. C. T. Wang to the Pacific Conference was acceptable to the South, a gentleman connected with the Southard headquarters at Shanghai issues the following repudiation of Dr. Wang.

"With reference to the 'North-China Daily News' interview with Dr. W. W. Yen, Peking's Foreign Minister (which appeared in this paper on July 27), it was stated that with reference to the demand of the South, Dr. Wang would be an excellent representative of China at the Pacific Conference. From this it would seem that Wang's appointment was demanded by the Southern Government, and that he was acceptable to the North, which was willing to appoint him as one of the delegates and the South would agree to such an appointment."

CONNECTION WITH THE KUOMINTANG.

"C. T. Wang is misrepresenting himself to be member of the Ming-tang (Southern party). When he returned to China some ten years ago, C. T. Wang was but a poor returned student. He was assisted by President Sun Yat-sen and as a result of such assistance he was appointed to various official posts. Now that he is rich and has a little power, he has turned his back upon and forgotten his benefactor."

"When the Kuomintang was dissolved, C. T. Wang joined the Y. M. C. A. National Committee as general secretary, and was afraid to speak of his political connections. When war was declared on Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Tang Shao-yi asked Wang to affix his name to a manifesto declaring Yuan a traitor. Wang refused, and side-stepped the whole matter by declaring that, as a Christian, he did not wish to be mixed up with politics. Upon the death of Yuan, Parliament was restored and Wang, after making sure that everything was in order, tendered his resignation as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and came out again declaring that he was a member of the Ming-tang. He laid aside all claims to Christianity then."

THE APPOINTMENT TO PARIS.

"After Parliament was dissolved the second time, Wang came to Canton but when he saw how powerful and strong Peking was, and thinking the Constitutional cause in Canton would fail, he returned to Shanghai and forsook his post as vice-speaker of the Senate. When he heard that the South was about to send a delegate to America to ask for recognition, he began to pull the wires for the post. He came back to Canton and was appointed. While he was in America, Hsu Shih-chang was elected president in the North. The other Southern representatives decided to send a telegram voicing their opposition, but Wang tried to dissuade them and said the election of Hsu should be upheld as he was the only man who could bring about unity in China. He tried to secure an appointment thus as Chinese Minister to Washington. Eventually by pulling the wires Hsu Shih-chang was asked to appoint him chief delegate for China at the World Peace Conference on the ground that here presented the views of the South." Hsu, however, appointed him as an associate delegate and Wang proceeded to Paris in company with the Northern Foreign Minister and Chief Delegate, Lu Tseng-shiang, without awaiting a reply from the South."

A POSITION IN PEKING.

"When he returned from Paris, he wanted to go direct to Shanghai without visiting and reporting to Canton and it was only when some 20 representatives of the Canton Government begged him to go to Canton that he consented to do so. Various questions regarding the conference were asked of him but he refused to reply."

CHINESE NEWS.

The Yangtze Situation.

Our Canton correspondent reports that General Ngai Bong-ping has been ordered to inspect all the military centres in Kwangsi on behalf of General Chan King-ming. There is a large congregation of Cantonese troops in Nanning at the present time, this city having been made the assembling place of the forces detailed to carry out an attack on Lungchow. The Commander of the 4th. Division of the Cantonese army has been ordered to bring his forces back to Canton.

A telegram from Peking to-day, dealing with the situation in the Yangtze Valley, says that Wang Shih-tsun, the former Tuchun of Hupeh, is at present staying in Tientsin. He has refused an invitation from the Premier to visit Peking. Meanwhile it is reported that the Hunan troops must first evacuate the whole of the Hupeh territory before a truce can be negotiated. If this is not done, he will at once proceed to attack Yochow and Changsha.

Regarding China's representation at the forthcoming Pacific Conference the Peking Government has decided to appropriate the sum of \$1,300,000 to defray the expenses of China's representatives.

We take the following from the Canton Times:—

In spite of the "mandates" issued by the Peking government appointing a new Tuchun for Hupeh in place of the unpopular Wang Chan-yuan and also appointing Wu Pei-fu of the Chihli clique as "Inspector General Of Hupeh and Hunan," the southern troops are still pressing forward in the fight to free Hupeh from the Peking Government's military rule. Gen. Chang Choh-pen, appointed by the natives of Hupeh to lead the expedition to fight the northern militarists has issued a telegram repudiating the appointments made by the Peking Government and declared that his troops would not cease fighting until Hupeh is governed by the people. At the same time the Government at Canton has been kept informed of the progress made by his troops against the northern troops. The Hunan troops which are assisting in the fight against the Peking Government's determination to the subjugate Hupeh have now arrived at a place which is only 45 li from Wu-chang, the capital of Hupeh.

The return of the first squadron of aeroplanes that were sent to the front in the recent campaign against the Kwangsi militarists was celebrated yesterday with the shooting of firecrackers and parading of automobiles. The aeroplanes left Samsui yesterday afternoon at 3.45 and arrived at Canton at 5 p.m. While the people were busy shooting firecrackers below, the returning aeroplanes hovered over the city amid the great applause of the people.

The gunboats of the Cantonese Army also returned yesterday afternoon and more firecrackers were set off by the people.

"Upon his arrival in Shanghai, he went to Peking at old Hsu's invitation and handed in a detailed report. He afterwards went several times to Peking, and was appointed Chairman of the Commission for the Study of the Peace Treaty with a remuneration of \$1,000 a month."

"Thus it will be seen that C.T. Wang has severed his connections with the South and, as an official in the employ of the Peking Government, he no longer represents the South."

"Seeing the Pacific Conference near at hand, Wang is again pulling the wires for the post of delegate. He claims to represent the views of the South. This is misrepresentation. Wang does not represent the Southern Government."

THE WO PING MURDER.

To-day's Court Proceeding's.

Yeung Ko, the man charged with the shooting and murder of the Chinese actor Li Siu-fan was arraigned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this afternoon when evidence was taken. For the Crown, Mr. Hambrick the Assistant Crown Solicitor, after reciting the facts of the case as reported previously in the Telegraph, stated that on the eve of the crime the defendant was known to engage a room at the Kwong Fat boarding house at Connaught Road Central. It was not known he had any relations with deceased whatever, and the Police found they could not ascribe any particular motive for the crime. The evidence of the crime will be supplied by various witnesses. As the man was standing in front of the front row seats he had his back towards the audience, so that the evidence of the shooting rested mainly on the statements of those other actors who were on the stage at the time and could describe the identity of the man who fired the shot, and also on the Police whose efforts resulted in his arrest. There were on the stage two other actors who were standing at the east end of the stage and were watching the play. These two men stated that shortly before this occurrence, they noticed a man, standing in gangway to the west of the centre of the house. One of these witnesses saw that man produce a revolver and deliberately aim at the deceased who was in the centre of the Chihli clique as "Inspector General Of Hupeh and Hunan," the southern troops are still pressing forward in the fight to free Hupeh from the Peking Government's military rule. Gen. Chang Choh-pen, appointed by the natives of Hupeh to lead the expedition to fight the northern militarists has issued a telegram repudiating the appointments made by the Peking Government and declared that his troops would not cease fighting until Hupeh is governed by the people. At the same time the Government at Canton has been kept informed of the progress made by his troops against the northern troops. The Hunan troops which are assisting in the fight against the Peking Government's determination to the subjugate Hupeh have now arrived at a place which is only 45 li from Wu-chang, the capital of Hupeh.

GERMANS IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

A Peking message says: The Foreign Office has sent a circular despatch to the Ministry of Finance and other Government boards relating to the re-employment of Germans and Austrians in Government services, adding that in case of non-re-employment those Germans who had served for a long period in the Salt Gabelle, the Maritime Customs and postal service should receive pensions or other monetary allowances in accordance with their former agreements. But the Allied Legations oppose this suggestion.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The O.S.K. advertise to consignees of cargo the arrival of the Africa Maru.—Page 5.
The World Theatre is having four performances to-day.—Page 4.
The T. K. K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival of the Siberia Maru.—Page 4.
The Clarins will appear to-night at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.
The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company intimate an Interim Dividend of \$4.00 per share.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 8½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.56. Temperature—92. Humidity—50.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 6.50 p.m.

NOTICE

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 All Chemists and Grocers sell them
 throughout the world, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

MAGISTRATE AND OLD WOMAN.
 Mr. Cairns, a London ma-
 gistrate, said of a girl applicant
 for advice: "Don't take any
 notice of an old woman like that.
 She is probably suffering from
 senile decay. They all go the
 same way."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CLEARING THE AIR.

New York, Aug. 20.
 The World, in an editorial commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on August 18th, is of the opinion that the Premier's straightforward statement on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should go far towards clearing the air. The Premier's policy does not mean the isolation of Japan and is in no wise inimical to the best interests of the United States.
 The Tribune declares that the Premier does not conceal his eager desire for an alliance with America and no doubt was expressing the unanimous thought of his countrymen. The paper recalls Jefferson's sentiment that an Anglo-American alliance would contribute more than anything to the national safety of the world's peace and the triumph of liberal ideas.
 The Times emphasises all the points of the discussions connected with disarmament in connection with which Mr. Lloyd George was of the same opinion as Mr. Hughes.

SILESIA.

Paris, Aug. 21.
 In an interview, M. Briand stated that the Allies intimate union will appear as necessary as ever after the settlement of the Silesian problem by the League of Nations. The Council of the League will meet at Geneva probably on August 25th. The Italian Government is sending a further two battalions to reinforce the Allied troops in Silesia. The French, British and Italian representatives have jointly confirmed to the German Government the Allies' note of the measures to be taken to maintain order in Silesia. —Vale.

Hague, Aug. 21.
 M. Van Swinderen, Minister to London, and M. Struycken, member of the Council of the State, will represent the Netherlands at the forthcoming assembly of the League at Geneva. M. Treub, a former Minister of Finance, and M. Van Eysinga, Professor at Leyden University, will be the additional delegates.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Riga, Aug. 20.
 An agreement for the relief of the Russian famine-stricken districts has been signed by the Soviet representative and Mr. Brown, the European Director of the American relief administration, which is now to send large consignments of foodstuffs to Russia. Mr. Nansen, who accepted the commission, has arrived.

Berlin, Aug. 21.
 The Vossische Zeitung Riga correspondent says that under an agreement between the Soviet and American relief administration the Army and the authorities are excluded from the benefit of relief, which is solely extended to invalids and children. The Soviet representatives agree to co-operate with the American Committees which have been established in the famine districts, the Americans to take over sanitary control if contagious diseases break out. The Soviet will pay transport from ports to famine areas. Relief action will forthwith cease if the Soviet violates the agreement.

RECONSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

Berlin, Aug. 21.
 The Russian newspaper *Golos Rossii* says it learns from a trustworthy source that negotiations are proceeding between British, American and German capitalists and the Soviet regarding a forty years' concession for the reconstruction of Petrograd and Odessa. The concession will comprise the extension and development of the harbours, reconstruction of the drainage systems, establishment of electric trams and equipment of factories. Representatives will meet on August 26th at Berlin to finally settle the scheme.

THE ALLIES' DEBTS.

Washington, Aug. 21.
 The Administration's Bill, providing the funding of the Allied debt, has been favorably reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, a majority of which has added an amendment requiring the completion of the funding within five years. Reports endorsed the Administration's view giving the Secretary of the Treasury wide powers in the funding operations and recognised the United States' obligation to postpone payment of interest for two or three years, whereof two have elapsed, where principal foreign Governments have received advances from the proceeds of Liberty Bonds.

THE BIG SHIPS' CONTROVERSY.

Washington, Aug. 20.
 General Pershing has officially reported on the recent bombing tests. He defends the retention of battleships and is of the opinion that while aeroplanes and submarines have added to battleships' dangers, the latter will remain the chief defence at sea, while for safe navigation for purposes of trade or transportation they are vital to success in war time.

KING OF MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Aug. 20.
 A Daily Mail Cairo air mail message from Bagdad states that the Mesopotamia referendum resulted in the unanimous election of Emir Feisal as King of Mesopotamia. Three hundred thousand Emir Feisal as King of Mesopotamia. Three hundred thousand people flocked to Bagdad to participate in the accession festivities on the 21st August.

SINN FEINERS ACQUITTED.

London, Aug. 20.
 Twelve alleged Sinn Feiners were acquitted at Edinburgh on charges of conspiracy to murder in connection with an attack on a prison van at Glasgow. One of the prisoners was re-arrested in connection with his escape from prison at Manchester.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE IN GEORGIA.

Georgia, Aug. 20.
 The Georgian Information Bureau reports that cholera and plague are ravaging Georgia. There are between 30 and 40 deaths from cholera daily in Tiflis alone, the victims including Catholics and Leonide, the head of the Georgian Church.

OIL-FUEL CUNARD'S MAIDEN TRIP.

London, Aug. 21.
 The new oil fuel Cunarder Scythia, replete with the latest in luxury and comfort, sailed on her maiden voyage to New York with 1,000 passengers.

SILK AND BRAID HAT IDEAS



Here are two ideas for you in brimmed cupid hat is developed in satin straw braid in tortoise fashion centres. The broad-green with flat trimming of silk grapes in both deeper and paler shades of green. The smaller sport hat is made of stitched silk in navy blue and white.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DAVIS CUP.

New York, Aug. 20.
 The Japanese Davis Cup team has eliminated the Indians. In consequence of the Japanese defeating the Indians in the Davis Cup, the Japanese will meet Australasia in the final round at Newport next week.
 In the deciding game Kumagae and Shimidzu defeated Fyze and Deane 6-1, 6-1, 2-6, 2-6, 6-0.
 After each side had taken two sets, the Japanese put on steam and won the final. Kumagae's whizzing drives were deceptive. His chop shots proved the Japanese mainstay. Fyze was the Indian bulwark, Deane's net shots being very costly in the first two sets, but fine overhead work in the third and fourth aided Fyze's splendid defensive play and swamped the Japanese.

New York, Aug. 21.
 In the second series of the Davis Cup, Kumagae defeated Fyze 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 9-7.
 Shimidzu beat Slem 7-5, 2-6, 9-0, 6-2.
 Mrs. Mallory retained the United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship defeating Miss Browne of California 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 20.
 The Australians commenced their match against Gloucestershire at Cheltenham in glorious weather, before 10,000 spectators, on an easy wicket. At the close of the first day's play, the Australians had scored 425 runs for the loss of eight wickets. Toward the end of the day the bowling was very tired and the scoring fast, but the fielding remained good. Bardsley made 127, including sixteen fours; Macartney, in a brilliant innings of 121, knocked twenty three fours and Gregory hit one six and ten fours in his innings of 78.

TRADE RETURNS.

London, Aug. 20.
 The trade returns for Holland for July show a decrease in imports of seventeen millions and in exports of sixteen million florins compared with June.

Paris, Aug. 21.
 The imports for the six months ended July 31st are valued at eleven milliard and 876 million francs compared with thirty milliard and 243 millions for the corresponding period of last year. The exports were respectively twelve milliard 366 millions and fourteen milliard 333 millions.

PRINCE OF WALES.

London, Aug. 20.
 The Times referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan, which is now definitely announced, dwells on the value of the Prince's presence there, which will demonstrate the warmth of British friendship for Japan. The paper has no doubt that the Prince will be able to interpret our desire that the friendship which was tried and proved in war time shall be even more productive of happy results in the work of peace, wherein we are about to co-operate with our American kinsmen.

STEEL WORKERS WAGES.

New York, Aug. 20.
 The United States Steel Corporation announces that in view of the low selling price of steel, another reduction in wages will be made on day labour from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour.

MARSHAL JOFFRE COMING EAST.

Paris, Aug. 19.
 According to *l'Echo de Paris* Marshal Joffre will sail on September 2nd. on his mission to Japan.—Vale.

YOUNG THIEF WHIPPED.

A Chinese boy, scarcely as high as the railings of the dock, stood before Magistrate Lindell on Saturday to answer a charge of larceny of two wooden boxes from an alleyway in Chater Road. Defendant pleaded that he had bought the boxes from a man. "What are you?" asked the Magistrate.

"I am an apprentice hawker," replied the diminutive offender. "My father gave me \$2 to start business as a marine hawker."

The Magistrate: That is hardly sufficient to get a licence. Defendant said he had not tried to get a licence because he knew it would not be granted in view of his age.

The Magistrate: Perhaps your father stole these boxes.

Defendant: No. I met a man carrying them in the street and he asked me to buy them.

Sergeant Fender said the theft took place at the back of the premises of Messrs Kelly and Walsh Ltd. The owner watched defendant and chased him away from the alleyway twice. He saw the boy removing the boxes and followed him to Lee Yuen Street where defendant attempted to dispose of the boxes for \$1. Mr. Lindell ordered defendant to receive eight strokes.

DISHONEST ENGINEER.

Imprisoned For Theft.
 At the Magistracy on Saturday a Chinese engineer employed on a motor boat belonging to the Standard Oil Company was charged with the theft of a galvanised tank, part of the equipment of the motor boat.

Defendant said the tank had recently been replaced by another, and as there was not sufficient room on the motor boat to keep it, he temporarily deposited the tank with the master of a sampan. He had since failed to trace the sampan or the whereabouts of the master.

Mr. A. Fothergill, of Standard Oil Company, informed the Court that the accused gave the same excuse to him. He allowed him three days to recover the tank, and at the expiration of that period defendant told him that the tank had been taken to a house. A further period was granted him to restore the tank to the company, and eventually he said the sampan on which he had put the tank could not be found. Mr. Fothergill added that he had previously seen a sampan berthed alongside the company's motor boat. He believed defendant's wife was the mistress. Defendant was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

NOTICE.



Just Arrived

No. VIII VICTROLAS

No. X VICTROLAS

No. XI VICTROLAS

Also good selection of
Victor Records

S. MOUTRIE & Co. LTD.

SOLE VICTOR DISTRIBUTORS

A Sure Cure for Prickly Heat and Other
Skin Irritation caused by hot weather

OUR PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

50 cts. & \$1.00

OBTAINED ONLY AT

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DINNER SERVICES. TEA SETS

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CARPETS & TABLE COVERS

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Telephone No. 654. Complete House Furnishers. 55, Queen's Road Central.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspepsia; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and UNDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Examinations are cordially invited.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

47 and 49 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 1239.



SOLE AGENT,

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

THE DEATH OF HARRY HAWKER.

Crash in Trial Flight.

Mr. Harry G. Hawker, the noted airman, was killed early in the evening of July 12 while flying near Hendon.

He had ascended in a Nieuport machine for a practice flight in preparation for the Aerial Derby. When the aeroplane was at a great height it was seen by a number of people to burst into flames. It then nose-dived, turning over two or three times in its fall, and crashed in an open field at Burnt Oak, which lies between the Hendon Aerodrome and Edgware. It is believed that Hawker was making his way back to the aerodrome when the accident occurred.

Members of the Hendon Fire Brigade, who were near by, at once rushed to the spot. Hawker was found some distance from the machine quite dead. The body was terribly injured, but there were no marks of burns. Hawker apparently having jumped or fallen from the machine during the fall. The body was removed to Hendon Mortuary by Mr. F. W. Adams, chief officer of the Hendon Fire Brigade. The machine was completely destroyed except for the engine.

Mr. Adams and his men were returning from a fire at Mill Hill at the time of the accident. Describing the airman's death, he said: "It was a little after 6 o'clock. My men were on the motor fire-engine and I was riding a motor-cycle some distance in front, when we noticed an aeroplane that seemed to be in difficulties. Suddenly it turned over and over and came down nose first, and we saw a sheet of flame come from it. I rode straight on to the station for our ambulance and some spare appliances, while the engine was driven towards the scene of the crash, a man having been dropped to notify the station through a street telephone.

"The machine had fallen in a 20-acre field at the rear of the Council school at Burnt Oak, and was found by my men in flames, as were also the grass and the hedge. Mr. Hawker was lying on his side about 200 ft. from the aeroplane. The first examination showed that he was quite dead. One foot had been cut off, both legs were broken, and the face was lacerated; but there were no burns to be seen on the body."

Mr. Adams added that he knew Hawker very well, and at once recognized him without any difficulty.

Another eye-witness of the accident was Major D. R. Verrey, D.F.C., of Edgware, who stated that the aeroplane was flying very high and coming from Edgware towards Hendon when it began to dive, gathering speed very quickly. When the aeroplane had dropped from about 7,000 ft. to about 2,000 ft. it started to spin, and it continued to fall until it was hidden from view by trees. Major Verrey heard it strike the ground with a sound which he described as resembling that of a shell falling in the distance.

"The machine," he said, "was completely destroyed except the engine, and the grass around it was also burned. Hawker's body was found some distance from the aeroplane. It is very likely that he fell from the machine, but an old man living in a house near by said he thought he saw him jump from the aeroplane."

A slightly different description of the accident states that the machine, after striking the ground, rose again, and then struck a second time, throwing the pilot clear, and turning turtle. Mr. Hawker was still breathing when first examined, but died a few minutes later.

AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Hawker was the most romantic figure in our aviation, writes the Times. He was a pilot of incomparable skill and great courage. He stood at one time as the embodiment of British flight. He was an ardent and skilful motorist. Speed was his passion.

Two years ago London, and indeed the whole of Britain, was ringing with the cry, "Hawker saved." He had fallen into the Atlantic in attempting to fly from Newfoundland to Great Britain, and had been picked up by a passing steamer. It is a different and a melancholy story that has to be recounted to-day. Men and women will deplore the death of Harry Hawker as sincerely as they rejoiced in his rescue from the sea in May, 1919.

Harry George Hawker was an Australian, of Cornish descent. He was born in 1881, and took a leading part in motor-racing before he became interested in aeronautics. It was at Brook-

lands that he learnt to fly. The machine he first piloted was a Burgess-Wright, and his tutor was Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith. He took his pilot's certificate on September 17, 1912, and almost at once began to show signs of the prowess for which he was to become famous. In August, 1913, he made a great attempt to win the air race round Britain. The event was contested in seaplanes, and at that time Hawker had had very little experience of them. After a false start he flew 1,040 miles out of 1,540 before he was wrecked in Lough Shinnny. But before that he had won for Mr. Sopwith the Mortimer Singer prize of £500 for six descents on to land and water alternately between flights of five miles. In 1913 he created a British record for duration by flying for eight hours and 23 minutes on a Sopwith-Burgess biplane with a 40-h.p. A.C. engine. That event took place at a time when the possibilities that lay in British aero engine construction had not been by any means established. In the year following he devoted himself to the question of altitudes, and put up what were then a series of fine climbing performances.

He had crashed in the Round Britain race. He crashed again at Brooklands the same year and was taken hurt to hospital. Six months later he fell at Albury, in South Wales, and then, not long afterwards, he fell into some trees at Brooklands from a height of 500 ft. while looping. His machine was smashed, but the airman was not hurt. He had another narrow escape at Brooklands in 1916, when the cowl fell off the engine of his machine in mid-air. These events he took lightly enough. Surely a man who so often faced death at close quarters and escaped might believe that he possessed a charmed life, that he was immune from the penalties of high daring. He had an amazing escape when motor-racing last year at Brooklands. On that occasion he was testing a car of 400 horsepower. He swerved, travelling at a great pace, off the track and shattered with the car some iron fencing. The car was wrecked, but Hawker alighted and posed for a photographer.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

But none of these adventures compares with those that befell him when he was competing for the Daily Mail prize of £10,000 for a flight across the Atlantic. With Commander Mackenzie Grieve, R.N., he set out from Newfoundland on the afternoon of May 18, 1919. It was a quarter to 6, Greenwich time. The weather at Mount Pearl, where the competing machines were gathered, was described as perfect. For 10 minutes the signal station kept the departing airmen in view. Hawker dropped the wheels from his undercarriage, to reduce weight, shortly after he got away, and so had to risk a dangerous landing on this side of the Atlantic.

Thousands of spectators saw the aeroplane make for the sea, and then mysteriously descended on Grieve and Hawker. They disappeared. One rumour succeeded another. Stories were passed round of the finding of the wreckage of the Sopwith machine. Destroyers went out to search for it, and found nothing. Hope for the safety of the airmen faded and died. It was accepted that the ocean had swallowed them. But all the time there was one woman who refused, even in the face of the blackest fears, to believe that Hawker would never fly again. She was his wife. The question of the fate of the airmen was raised in the House of Commons; bitter speeches were made on the death of official interest in the race and the provision of assistance for the contestants. While the public settled down to the gloomy conviction that the last vestige of the possibility of rescue had gone, Mrs. Hawker never wavered in her faith.

"On May 25 the Daily Mail stated that it had been decided to announce, while the issue was still uncertain, that if, indeed, the airmen were lost the amount of the prize money would be handed to Mrs. Hawker for the benefit of herself and her baby daughter, and to the next-of-kin of Commander Grieve, in the proportions in which it was understood the airmen had agreed to share it between them. A further sum of £10,000 was offered for a flight across the Atlantic. This was won by Sir John Alcock and Sir Whitten Brown. Not long afterwards the former crashed when flying in France and was killed.

On May 26 Mrs. Hawker's hopes were justified. The papers of that date contained a message from Lloyd's which ran: "May 25. No. 1 Lloyd's signal station at

Butt of Lewis telegraphs this morning as follows:—Danish steamer Mary passing eastwards signalled following: 'Saved hands Sopwith aeroplane.' Station signalled, 'Is it Hawker?' Steamer replied, 'Yes.' Steps were immediately taken by the Admiralty to intercept the Mary, and the airmen embarked on the destroyer Woolston. They were landed at Thurso.

The next news came in a letter written by Hawker from H.M.S. Revenge, at Scapa. He said:—"My machine stopped owing to the water filter in the feed-pipe from the radiator to the water-cock being blocked up with refuse, such as solder and the like, shaking loose in the radiator. It was no fault of the motor (Rolls-Royce). The motor ran absolutely perfectly from start to finish, even when all the water had boiled away. I had no trouble in landing in the sea. We were picked up by the trawship Mary after being in the water 12 hours."

Perhaps that sentence gives an adequate estimate of Hawker's courage and his point of view when in danger—"I had no trouble in landing in the sea."

LONDON'S WELCOME HOME.

There has never been anything quite like Hawker's reception in London. He was an Australian, and Australians—the war had helped us to know them better—took a leading part in it. In fact, they took the matter into their own hands. Led by Australian soldiers, great crowds, which had gathered at King's Cross Station and in the streets through which the airman passed to the Royal Aero Club, gave them an uproarious welcome. This was on May 27. That evening in the Sopwith works at Ham there was a concert, to which Mr. and Mrs. Hawker went. The next day Hawker and Grieve received the Air Force Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace, and were entertained at a public luncheon, at which, in the absence of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Thomas Marlowe presided. But the Royal interest in the flight had not ended in an interview at Buckingham Palace and the presentation of medals. The King sent a telegram to Mrs. Hawker: "The King rejoices with you and the nation on the happy rescue of your gallant husband. He trusts that he may be long spared to you." Queen Alexandra added her congratulations, and messages poured in from all over the world.

Then Hawker went back to flying, to flying and motor-racing. His glittering car was a familiar sight in London, and he was to be seen at every aerodrome. He was amazingly tough. He had flown at 25,000 ft. without the use of oxygen. On the occasion when he did that, he returned to earth by tipping his machine into a nose dive and coming down like a rocket-stick. He was to have competed in the Aerial Derby next Saturday. But it is impossible completely to catalogue all the exploits of a life crammed with adventure and deeds of daring.

Of Hawker the man, a friend once wrote—"A sturdily built man of medium height, there is nothing of the dashing hero about Harry Hawker. He is the most modest of mortals. A cheery, genial appearance, a blunt and affable manner, the last person to consider in Hawker's universe is himself. It is Hawker's hands, however, that catch the eye—pliable and dextrous, the nervous twitching of the long shapely fingers denotes the born artist. The muscles of the forearm and wrist are like whipped steel. And Hawker's nervous temperament is finely attuned to the chords of a harp. He is at once manfully, confident, and bashful as a shy schoolgirl."

"His manipulation of the powerful but graceful 'Salamander' battleplane was a thing of joy to watch. He took the new machine up into the air with all the manner suggestive of a first-class horseman putting a thoroughbred over a steep hedge. He accomplished with ease stunts which no ordinary human being could survive, or would ordinarily dream of attempting."

During the war he was engaged in testing machines for the Sopwith Company.

ARMLET FOR WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

A new Army Order issued by the War Office notifies that the following armlet has been approved for war correspondents with troops in the field:—Black and white alternate vertical stripes, two inches wide, with the word "Press" in three-quarter inch red letters. Armlets will be worn on both arms. Servants to war correspondents will wear similar armlets, but without the word "Press."

NOTICE.

"LILY OF FRANCE"
SILK SOCKS
GREATLY REDUCED

TO MAKE ROOM FOR
OUR WINTER STOCK

Prices

\$1.75 \$3.00 \$4.00

Usual Price

\$3.50 to \$7.50

IN SHADES OF WHITE, GREY,
BROWN, NAVY, CHAMPAGNE, SLATE
AND CORDOYAN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

"SAFETY FIRST!"

YOUR MONEY and JEWELLERY

SHOULD BE KEPT IN THE

SAFEST

CASH BOX

EVER CONSTRUCTED.

NEVER SOLD IN HONGKONG BEFORE.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED BY

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

M. PATHE'S VISIT TO CHINA.

Cinema Magnate's Views on the Future.

M. Maxime Pathe, of Pathe Freres, Paris, is in Shanghai with plans for travelling in the country for several months to improve and expand their present business in China. M. Pathe belongs to one of the biggest companies in the world, one which came into being in Paris a few years subsequent to the invention of the moving picture machine and has now reached out to every country. The single country in which they do not operate is Japan. M. Pathe said, which exception is due to the Japanese failing for imitation and copying. In France alone, three big Pathe companies possess a capital of \$60,000,000, not counting the smaller subsidiary companies in which they have an interest. America is, at present, the largest field and the best-paying.

WHAT THE CHINESE WANT. China, to M. Pathe's mind, is not very hopeful just now. He says that there is quite a good business to be done in the larger cities, but that the biggest business will not be touched until Chinese films, taken of the Chinese and suited to the Chinese tastes, are produced. This will take some time and will involve special study.

The Pathe Company has suffered a good deal from the world war. They had heavy interests in Russia and also in Germany, which represent total losses. About a half interest of the company is in phonographs and that has suffered along with the pictures.

The Pathe Company was originated by Emile Pathe and Charles Pathe who are respectively father and brother of M. Maxime Pathe. These two men were inventors, and when they succeeded

in perfecting the cinematograph machine, they immediately gave up all other things except the cinematograph to that.

THE OPERATIC FILM.

M. Maxime Pathe travels constantly seeking to improve the companies in various parts of the world. He is one of three sons, two of whom are in the firm. M. Pathe believes that there is a greater future for the moving picture than has yet been dreamed of. He thinks that the next form will be that of the operatic film, with an accompanying phonograph, but beyond that he does not prophesy.

GENERAL NEWS.

SIXTEEN TIMES MAYOR. Ald. W. J. Hughes, J.P., 16 times Mayor of Sandwich and for 47 years a member of the council, has died aged 75 years.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING. The silver wedding celebration of King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway took place at Christiania on July 22nd. King Haakon was formerly Prince Charles of Denmark, nephew to Queen Alexandra, and Queen Maud a daughter of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

JUDGE'S ATTACK ON OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Severe criticism of present-day education was passed by Judge Mulligan, K.C., at Norwich County Court. A document relating to rates was put in during the hearing of a case, and the judge remarked that a great part of the rate (3s. 2d. in the £) was expended on what was called, or mis-called, education. "This mis-called education," he added, "has produced throughout this country a young generation far inferior in education to their parents—a generation that can neither read nor write; cannot even read the printed oath on the book. That is what is called education now."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession. No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$4.00 per share will be paid on the 11th October next to all Shareholders on the Register of Shareholders at 30th September, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 24th Aug., 1921
commencing at 11 a.m.
at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon
A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods

comprising:

Steel plates, Tin plates, Round, flat and square iron bars, Iron hoops, tubes, Iron washers, Angles iron, Rivets, Bolts and nuts, Wire, Cable, Typewriter supplies, Paint, Earthenware, Quaker oats, Emulsion etc.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 25th Aug., 1921
commencing at 11 a.m.
at Quan Lee Workshop, Hungnam,
(for account of the concerned)
A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods

comprising:

Rubber hose, Iron pipe fittings, Steel wire, Mastie wall boarding, Engine parts, Antifriction metal, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Files, Wood screws.

Also

1 Set Diving Gear
1 Dynamo
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 26th August, 1921
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Very Fine and Superior Selection of Genuine Old Chinese Curios of Extreme Rarity

comprising:

Bronze and Porcelain vases, Insect burner, plates, figures, ginger jars, flower pot, bowls, wine cups, tea pots, josses, lions and ornament, Pekin Glass snuff bottles and vases, Crystal, Agate and Jade Figures, vases, lions, josses and ornament, Neck lace, Pekin cloisonne vase, Enamelled plates, bowls, Lacquered screen, panel, side-table, chairs, Soochow Blackwood chairs inlaid with porcelain panels, Mandarin coats, and Porcelain of Kanghi, Yung-ching, Kienlung, Kahing and Towkwan periods. Including Scrolls of Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Tsing Dynasties.

Also

Agate Incense Burner and cover

On view from Thursday the 25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the CHAMBER will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 3, Queen's Road, Central, on Tuesday, 30th August, 1921 at 4 p.m.

Business.

- (1) To consider and, if approved, to adopt a Local Standard Form of "Fancy" Piece Goods Contract.
- (2) To consider a proposal to raise Members' Subscriptions from \$60, and \$25, per annum to \$200, and \$100, per annum respectively, payable quarterly.
- (3) To consider any other matter which may properly be discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MERCHANT MEMBERS IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

By Order.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. E. V. M. B. de Sousa (Jr) to sign for our Company per pro.

DE SOUSA & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1921

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, DAIREN & SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Sunday the 21st inst. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Monday, the 29th August, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Wednesday, the 31st Aug., at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subject of Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

- (1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subject of Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

- (2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification submitted by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

- (3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

£7,000,000 PROFIT ON CANTEENS.

Comm...s Proposals for New Organisation.

Total profits of considerably over £7,000,000 are shown by the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and Expeditionary Force Canteens, according to the report of the Committee on Canteen Profit.

A sum of £591,220 was expended in the supply of comforts to the war.

There has been handed over to the United Services Fund a sum of £3,049,000 in cash, and an amount of £1,000,000 funding loan, having a value at cost of £800,000, while to the forces of America and the various Dominions and Colonies a sum of £540,000 in cash was given.

In addition a further amount of £1,500,000 funding loan, having a value at cost of £1,200,000, and £900,000 in cash is held.

A total sum, therefore, of £7,080,220 has in part been distributed, and is in part held as liquid assets. This amount is entirely apart from other assets held by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, which consist of capital in the business, and of a certain amount of surplus stocks not yet realised. The total profits will, therefore, be considerably in excess of the amount of £7,080,220 above referred to.

After the shares of the forces of the United States of America, the various Dominions and Colonies and India have been satisfied, the Committee believe that the amount available as the share of the United Services Fund will not be less than the figure of £7,000,000, which has been quoted by Lord Bess as the amount which the fund expects to receive.

NEW ORGANISATION.

There remains, proceeded the committee's report, the question of the provision of working capital for the new organisation.

We consider that it would be far preferable that the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes should not be financed from money derived from the pockets of ex-Service men, even if this money is regarded as being a loan at interest. We do not recommend, however, that the institutes should be taken over by the State, since we see considerable objection to this method of conducting a trading organisation.

- (5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

TO WORK AGAIN.

The Case for Optimism.

BY SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY.

"Plenty of work and a heart to do it" was the motto of a certain report by Mr. Justice Sankey, not altogether unconnected, I believe, with Coal. The nation is now to get to work again, but will there be plenty of work, and will there be heart for work? The latter inquiry raises questions of psychology which it is not my province to treat of here, and I must content myself with expressing the belief that the successful prosecution of modern large-scale work demands the honourable association in governance of all the agents of industry.

As to whether there will offer plenty of work to do, the answer is only in doubt in point of time. We cannot date world trade revival, but revival is a certainty absolute. In the best year of trade so far known, 1913, the world had but begun to nibble at its resources. The discoveries and methods of science, many of them quite recent in origin, were applied inadequately to comparatively small areas. The room for expansion is for practical purposes unlimited. The actual rate of progress in the opening years of the twentieth century was unparalleled, and the war itself, while it checked general progress, was full of expedients and experiments which demonstrated the remarkable powers now possessed by mankind. There can be little doubt that, by the middle of the twentieth century, the world's economic expansion will dwarf the records of the pre-war era. Food, materials, and manufactures will be produced and brought to market as never before. The lapse of even ten years will probably see a great advance.

STILL A FINE WORKSHOP.

What will be the reaction of the United Kingdom to that general advance? Britain is no longer the "workshop of the world," but one of many workshops. When British coal and iron had it all their own way, however, it was a very small and poor world of buyers in which Britain was the chief exporter. Even with the production and trade of last year, reduced as they were in volume in comparison with those of 1913, we were far better off than in the days before foreign industrial development had occurred. He who demands industrial supremacy must go un-satisfied, but he who hopes for much more actual wealth than of old need not be disappointed. Britain remains one of the finest natural workshops, dowered with fine ports and the means to work effectively by bringing to them the world's materials. In no other place, probably, can the essential factors of industry be assembled to greater purpose, and only grave misuse or neglect can destroy the natural advantages we possess. In ever-enlarging markets we ought to be able to do an increasing business a business much greater than that of the best pre-war year. The main condition of success to work near the sea with cheap energy can be satisfied here as nowhere else in Europe. It is a matter in which to fail is failure to assume incompetency. The sum is that the near future will undoubtedly offer plenty of work to a people well fitted to cope with it. If they fail it will be through neglect of what has been given them in most abundant measure. With some of the finest coal known we have no excuse for not developing economic energy.

RECOVERY WILL PROBABLY BE SLOW.

No one knows how long it will be before we regain what we have lost—the hundreds of millions of pounds' worth of trade sacrificed in the last few months; the export orders abandoned; the probability is that recovery will be slow, for the world is not in a position to buy freely, and the machinery of exchange is still dislocated. Business men, of whatever experience, are not in a position to speak with any confidence of the probable course of events. All we can do is to repair damages, to cherish peace, to reduce the cost of production, and to seek business with enterprise. I believe the case is one in which special measures in the direction of stimulating cheap production by subsidised energy, pending the restoration of "economic" energy, would be justified, but it is probably useless to raise the point, although I feel constrained to mention it. Many opinions are being published that rapid recovery may be looked for, but they can be only based upon guesswork. Business men everywhere have been taken un-awares by the slump and losses which have been extraordinarily

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HARRY GARSON presents CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
(The Queen of The Screen)

In The Thunderbolt of Dramatic Force

"EYES OF YOUTH"

— in 8 parts. —

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

3.15 p.m. Eddie Polo in

"THE VANISHING TRAILS" 1 & 2 Epis.

2.30 & 3.15 p.m.

1, 2 & 3 Episodes VANISHING TRAILS

heavy. Take, for example, the

experienced business men who bought the first lots of ex-German ships. In several cases the ships are now worth only one-fourth of the prices paid to the Government for them. Many other interesting anecdotes of the slump could be related to show, if indeed, that were necessary, that nothing is more difficult than to foresee the course of trade in such times as these.

The trade position of the United States as a creditor nation, with some £1,000,000,000 owing to her, is a curious one. With less need for imports than any other country, she has the power to make the greatest call for imports. She has taken our place as the chief creditor of the nations, but in those pre-war days when we had a lien of £4,000,000,000 or so on the world, we needed imports as America today does not. So far from needing them, she is passing severe tariff legislation to shut them out. And still the indebtedness of the world to America, which can only be eventually satisfied, either as to interest or principal, by more imports and yet more, goes piling up. It is possible, of course, for America to postpone the receipt of imports by re-investment abroad, but each new investment leads to a further lien upon imports. Such a situation checks American exports, but American exporters do not desire to be checked. Moreover, America aims at a great shipping; a great shipping also brings great imports. Always the picture is of reaching out for more trade, and always, again, the picture is of a ban on imports. There is a good deal of humour in such a situation. But, lest our amusement too greatly grow, we may usefully remind ourselves that America is not the only nation which simultaneously calls for imports and rejects them. In our own land I have often seen in the same newspaper a demonstration that Germany must pay, accompanied in an adjacent column by demands for the frustration of imports from Germany.

THE FALL IN AMERICAN IMPORTS.

With so much due to the United States from abroad, American imports fell in April to only 264,000,000 dollars, as compared with 496,000,000 dollars in April, 1920. Exports also fell, but as they were as much as 340,000,000 dollars in April, it is clear that the world did not pay interest in commodities to America in that

IF YOU WORRY, READ THIS.

USEFUL HINTS FOR DARK DAYS.

Worry never brought any good to anybody. Still, you say, "I don't worry because I want to; it is because I can't help it." Or, "I worry because I have so much to worry about."

We all have our troubles, and worry, of course, makes matters worse. The patient generally recognises this fact without being influenced in any way by it.

The doctor who could meet this nervous condition and cure it would be the most popular man alive. He cannot do it, however, because the form of nervous exhaustion known as neurasthenia, of which worry is a characteristic symptom, must be cured to a large extent by the patient.

But as the nerves depend upon the blood for nourishment, it naturally follows that by building up and reinvigorating the blood the patient is tackling the actual root of the trouble. And that is why Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved so successful in cases of neurasthenia and nervous debility, for they supply the pure rich blood necessary to feed the nerves.

You should write to-day for the book, "The Nerves and Their Needs," and read the chapter on neurasthenia. Many people have written, "This describes my case exactly; I am trying the treatment and being benefited." A copy will be sent free if you address a post card to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. Williams' pills are a true nerve tonic particularly suitable for nervous, neurasthenic people. Most dealers sell them, or direct and post free at \$1.50 per bottle, \$8.00 for 6 bottles, from the above address.

month. Or look at the following figures:—

U. S. COMMERCE TEN MONTHS ENDED APRIL, 1920.

	Dollars.
Exports	5,849,000,000
Imports	3,264,000,000
Excess of Exports	2,585,000,000

This meant great increase in a vast world indebtedness to the United States, for simultaneously there were great American "invisible exports." It is an amazing position.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"KEEMUN" 6th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 "CALCHAS" 7th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "NELEUS" 13th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "OLAUCUS" 20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "ELPENOR" 27th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINCHOW" 8th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "THESEUS" 20th Sept. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 "EUMAEUS" 7th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "TELEMACHUS" 15th Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION" 21st Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "TALHYBIUS" 14th Sept.
 "TYNDAROS" 5th Oct.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS" 29th August. via Suez
 "PYRRHUS" 6th Sept. for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
 "ASCANIUS" 7th Sept. for Singapore & Liverpool
 "PYRRHUS" 11th Oct. for Singapore & Liverpool

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"INABA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"BENRINNES."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

The Motorship
"GLENARIFFE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via KOBE & DAIREN

THE Company's Steamship
"HIMALAYA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1921.

U.S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

Word has been received in Shanghai from Chinese in San Francisco to the effect that Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, the new American Minister to China, left that port for China on July 30 and should reach Shanghai about the 20th of this month. The local authorities are preparing to accord him a welcome.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,

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Sole Agents for

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Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.31.
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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"TRIESTE"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, BRINDISI and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 17th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MANILA.

The Company's Steamship
"AFRICA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1921.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

Good Work Of Hospital Employee.

Attempting to kidnap a small servant girl in Yau-mat on Friday was the charge against a Chinese at the Magistrate's court.

The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindsell) asked Inspector Browne if the case had been brought to the notice of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, to whom such cases were generally referred before they came to the Court.

Inspector Browne replied that he did not think the procedure was necessary because this was a very clear case. Outlining the facts, the Inspector said that on Friday the girl was sent out by her mistress to the market. On the way the girl stopped at a Chinese temple in which a theatrical performance was being held. A man employed at the Kwong Wah Hospital observed the accused approaching the girl, pulling her away from the temple by her sleeves and proceeding with her to Waterloo Road. The witness followed, and on the way heard defendant order the girl to sit on the roadway until he came back to fetch her. Defendant then went away and during his absence the witness interrogated the girl and ascertained that she did not know defendant. The latter returned a few minutes later with a bundle of clothing and walked towards Tai-mat-sai with the girl. They were shadowed by the witness who ultimately asked a district watchman to arrest defendant.

Defendant said he arrived in Hongkong twenty days ago with the intention of going abroad, but being short of money he decided to return to his village in Tai-po. The girl met him in the street and asked him to guide her home.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

BATHING BEACH THEFT.

Mistake No Excuse.

That he had worn the stolen trousers by mistake was the plea of a youth who was charged at the Magistrate's court on Saturday with larceny on the bathing beach at Kennedy Town.

"How many pairs of trousers have you got?" queried the Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell).

"One pair," replied the accused.

Inspector Appleton said complainant kept his trousers in shed No. 18, in the side of which defendant pierced a hole from the adjoining shed and removed the trousers. When caught, he was wearing complainant's trousers under his own.

Complainant, a "boy" employed at No. 12, Macdonnell Road, stated that he accused defendant as he was emerging from shed No. 12 with part of the legs of his (complainant's) trousers showing from under his own. Defendant was wearing three pairs, the undermost of which were shorts.

Defendant maintained that the theft was a mistake. It was not true that his own trousers covered complainant's.

The Magistrate: It was a curious mistake that you should have entered another shed and transferred another man's trousers to yourself where you put them on.

Defendant said he shared complainant's room. With a previous conviction against him for theft, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the spot where he committed the theft.

£1,400 FOR "SHELBOURNE PAPERS."

For £1,400 the "Shelburne Papers," belonging to the Marquis of Lansdowne, were sold at Sotheby's. The collection was made by William, first Earl of Shelburne, in the 18th century.

BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

Claim for \$10,000 Damages.

At the U.S. Court Shanghai on the 8th inst., before his Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier, Mr. F. W. Goldring submitted a motion to over-rule a demurrer filed by defendant in an action for breach of promise to marry, brought against Mr. J. T. Wright by Miss Henrietta Weil.

The petition alleges that in October, 1916, defendant made a proposal of marriage. In June, 1917, the petition further states, the parties were engaged. Until June, 1921, they remained affianced. On June 4, 1921, the defendant married a Miss Dora Emens. Plaintiff claims damages in \$10,000.

Mr. Goldring characterized the demurrer filed by Mr. F. J. Schuhl on behalf of the defendant as a frivolous defence, purporting to be laid upon the Statute of Limitations. The demurrer raised three points, the first of all the petition did not set forth facts sufficiently to constitute a good cause of action; that it could not be ascertained whether or not plaintiff offered to fix a time and fulfil the engagement, and that it was barred by the Statute of Limitations. Counsel said he had set forth the facts absolutely as to there being a cause for action, he had alleged a promise to marry and a breach. With regard to the Statute of Limitations, the complaint had been made within the prescribed time allowed. This was not a case of seduction. Under the statute the time limit was three years. The action was founded upon a contract to marry, and such an action could be brought within six years. Seduction was only alleged in aggravation of damages. The suit was not one for seduction.

Mr. Schuhl submitted that the question raised was undoubtedly one concerning a cause of action for seduction, not a promise to marry. The Statute had set forth that such a suit must be brought within three years. Now much more than three years had elapsed and he appealed to the Court not to allow damages or aggravation in a breach of promise case when the action had not been brought within the stipulated time. Counsel contended that as far as seduction was concerned plaintiff was out of that Court.

Mr. Goldring—My friend has missed the point. Cases he has cited are damages for seduction, under promises of marriage, which are a very different proposition to breach of promise aggravated by seduction. Decision was reserved.

WHISKY TO BE THROWN INTO THE ATLANTIC.

Pouring Away £10,000,000.

Liquor—good, indifferent and very, very bad—the value of which, at the rate charged by illicit dealers, is estimated at £10,000,000, is about to be spilled into the Atlantic ocean by the authorities to get rid of it. It has all been seized in the process of enforcing the Prohibition law, writes a New York Correspondent.

Rubbish barges laden with the strange cargo will be towed far beyond the outer harbour, and the crews, under police supervision, will unite in the mixing of the most stupendous cocktail in history for the detection of Father Neptune and Davy Jones.

If in the next week or so passing British mariners should note disturbances somewhere in the Atlantic, and the ozone they breathe should have a peculiar yet strangely familiar flavour, they will know that it is not because the 108,999,999 inhabitants of the U.S. are celebrating the revocation of the dry law.

LORD DERBY'S ADVICE TO PRINCE OF WALES.

"Look Here, Young Man, You Must Take A Rest."

Lord Derby, who spoke at Southport to the Lancashire Division of the National Unionist Association, referred to the tour of the Prince of Wales.

He said that, despite the demands on his health and strength, and although he was exhausted each evening, the Prince's only thought was whether he had left anything undone that he ought to have done. (Cheers.)

"After I left him last night I felt that if I had my way I should have said to him: 'Look here, young man, your spirit is well; you are giving up the whole of your leisure to fit yourself for the task which will some day be yours; you have no right to give up your health, which is of as much value to the nation as to you; you have got a strenuous month before you, and, after then, take a holiday till April. Do nothing—knock out even the voyage to India.'"

"Seriously, I think something ought to be done to prevent the Prince doing what he is only too ready to do in giving up the whole of his time and health to the people and the country."

Alluding to political affairs, Lord Derby said his view was that under no circumstances should they allow the Conservative organisation or party to be destroyed or mutilated to found a new party.

COL. CLAUDE LOWTHER AND THE COALITION.

A Complete Political Somersault.

Colonel Claude Lowther, M.P., who has severed his connection with the Coalition Government, has forwarded a letter to Colonel Leslie Wilson, the Chief Coalition Whip, in which he charges the Premier with having proved false to his election promises. He says:

"Only an abnormal elasticity of mind or a dishonest stretch of the imagination could justify me in further supporting a Government which since the General Election has turned a complete political somersault. Their words may seem the same, but their actions are a direct negation of their words. Hence we are treated to the pleasurable spectacle of the Kaiser surrounded by every luxury at Doorn with millions of pounds to his credit in the Dutch banks, whilst simultaneously a handful of war criminals, who have not availed themselves of the obvious facilities of escape, are being awarded farcically soft sentences by their fellows. But need I proceed when the policy of the Coalition can be summed up in a sentence—in amalgam of broken pledges and annihilating taxation, added to an unparalleled extravagance which, if not cut short immediately, cannot fail to bring industrial paralysis upon the nation, just as it must bring bankruptcy upon the individual?"

About the time this reservoir of ardent spirits is being thus disposed of, the authorities will sell the containers and vehicles in which it was seized. At present these and the liquor are costing the city hundreds of pounds a day for storage in warehouses, unused buildings, and other structures.

These containers and vehicles range from fountain pen hollow cases, and bogus cigars to huge casks, and the vehicles from a perambulator to motor lorries and a Rolls-Royce.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

His Choice!

BY BLOSSER



SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



Delicious either alone or blended with wines and spirits.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 430.

Cable Address: Hongkong. Telegraph.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

Birth.

BRAGA.—On 21st August, at the French Convent Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Braga, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1921.

CENTRAL CHINA'S CASABIANCA.

Wang Chan-yuan's star, which lately rose so high in China's political firmament, has set in a sulphurous haze. Only three or four months ago Wang gained admittance to the upper circle, in the conferences at Tientsin and Peking he formed one of the Big Three. Wang was out-jockeyed there by the other two, or at any rate by Chang Tso-lin, who got off with the lion's share of the spoils, including a fat sum for the Urga expedition, which has not started yet. In fact, the rise and fall of Wang's fortunes pretty well synchronised: the meeting of the triumvirate, which marked the zenith of Wang's success, marked also the start of his decline. Scarcely had he returned to his satrapy than the military riots broke out at Ichang and Wuchang. The soldiery's pay was in arrear, while some battalions which Wang was compelled to disband for lack of funds expected a larger gratuity than was forthcoming, and indemnified themselves in respect of the balance at the expense of the inhabitants, native and European.

The Super-Tuchun of Central China had brought back some funds from Peking, but not a large sum. Chang and Tsao having cornered the bulk. For some days the disappointed soldiery pillaged and got out of hand generally. It was more by good fortune than prevision on the part of Wang that no European life was lost among the indiscriminate slaughter and looting. Plainly the Super-Tuchun's prestige had suffered, but Wang scornfully derided any suggestion of resignation. Desert his post? Never so long as a breath remained in his noble body. He would soon put things to rights. Wang did the sort of thing Chinese governors usually do. Heads of the humbler type were lopped off by the dozen, officers up to the rank of colonel were cashiered or went through the formality of being cashiered, and sufferers from the looting were promised compensation; while a trainload of recalcitrant soldiery experienced a fate which it is to be hoped is not common even in China, being treacherously massacred en masse.

With the Tuchun of Hunan butting into Wang, though there appears to be no quarrel whatever between the peoples of Hunan and Hupeh, the Super-Tuchun has evidently decided to play for safety, even though Peking, supported by Chang and Tsao, promised aid. Wang's Casabianca-like pose lasted just long enough to get his goods and chattels (an imposing stack of them) en route to the welcome shelter of the International Settlement at Shanghai, the Super-Tuchun having changed his role so completely as to dispense with the customary formality of permission to resign (other reports say that Wang has sought refuge elsewhere.) Meanwhile the creditors in respect of the looting are waiting for their claims to be settled. General Wu-Pui-foo (right-hand man of Tsao Kun, the War Lord of Chihli) steps into the breach as a fully-blown Super-Tuchun on his own account, with dominion over both Hupeh and Hunan. The Hupehese say they don't want any more Tuchuns, still less Super-Tuchuns. At present the Tuchuns still have things their own way, and, as governors go, Central China might be worse served than by Wu, who is a supporter of the North, not because he loves Peking, but because he opposes Canton. It may be, though, that the Tuchuns' day is drawing on; even Chang Tso-lin's supremacy looks less assured, with dissensions between his generals. As for Wang, he will probably find comfortable quarters in the European reserve, with plenty of assets as a solatium; and possibly before long he will recover "face" by having Chang to keep him in countenance, so kaleidoscopic are the permutations of Chinese politics.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Chance.

In an editorial last week dealing with the Russian famine we pointed out that in view of the wide international effort needed to combat the suffering and disease, Hongkong might well consider what its share of that effort should be. The British Premier had painted a sad picture but a picture not quite so forcefully appealing as that given by Reuters on Saturday when he repeated the report of a Russian educational commissary dealing with the plight of Russian children. No fewer than 300,000 children have been abandoned by their parents and are now a charge upon the state, while on the banks of the River Volga thousands of children are sleeping without shelter and are living by begging, prostitution and thieving. One does not want to stress facts so distasteful as these, but they serve to point out the urgency of alleviating measures. The International Commission will doubtless be the prime agency through which work will be done, but its resources are not so boundless that contributions, no matter from what source, would not be thankfully received. Whether the officials at Home are going to issue an Empire-wide appeal has not yet been made known. If they do Hongkong will doubtless do its bit, but even if they don't Hongkong should still do what it can. We have been rather inclined to boast about the amounts we raised for war charities, and we should be keen in keeping up that high reputation. Here is a chance we should gladly take hold of.

Motor Ambulances.

The arrival in Hongkong of the new motor ambulances marks another improvement in the public equipment of the Colony. The old hand ambulance and even the old motor ambulance cried for replacement. The latest arrivals are vehicles admirably fitted for the work they will have to carry out. Kowloon residents will be pleased at the presence of one of them in the Peninsula for they have felt very much neglected in this respect for years. Now Kowloon has its own ambulance and a few residents are wondering when they are going to see the new Kowloon hospital. It has already been made public that a start will first be made on the executive buildings which will contain about forty beds, the proposed main wards of the institution being erected afterwards. The Committee of the Kowloon Residents Association has recently had the matter in hand, we understand, and it need not be so very long now before an actual start is made. Kowloon has wanted this institution so badly that it is to be hoped the consummation of the scheme will not be so very long delayed.

Pilgrims to the East.

There can be no question of the growing political importance attaching to the Far East. Not only are we soon to have one of the most unique conferences ever seen—perhaps the most unique—but the Far East is becoming something like the Mecca of international personages. It is not so many years ago when the Balkans had to be "died" by everybody who was anybody in the political world; there were plenty of opportunities, it was said, to study the effects of mismanagement. The Far East seems to be taking the place the Balkans occupied, not because there are opportunities to study mismanagement—though China, unfortunately, presents them—but because it is the centre of complex and conflicting interests. We have already had one or two important French personages through and Marshal Joffre is sailing on a mission to Japan in September. Lord Northcliffe is now on his way from America to Japan and China, and Hongkong will soon be giving him a welcome. The visit of the Crown Prince of Japan to Britain is to be returned by a visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan, and in this connection Hongkong will scarcely be overlooked. Apart from all these public personages there is plenty of evidence to show that the number of ordinary visitors to the Orient has this year been larger than usual. During the war we felt as though we were out of the big things of the world, as though we were in a back stream that didn't count very much. Now that the war is over we find that we are in the very centre of world thought. May the result of it be that the nations comprising the Far East and all those vitally interested therein will find this phase to have ended to their lasting benefit.

DAY BY DAY.

FIND OUT WHAT YOUR TEMPTATIONS ARE, AND YOU WILL FIND OUT LARGELY WHAT YOU ARE YOURSELF. — Henry Ward Beecher.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony on Saturday.

A young coolie was yesterday accidentally drowned whilst at work at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Wharf.

Seven days' hard labour was this morning awarded to a Chinese for the larceny of a door mat belonging to the Bank of Taiwan.

Mrs. Harry Woods is a passenger to-day by the St. Albans, leaving for a trip to Australia. The Misses Woods will remain in the Colony.

A godown situated at No. 143 Praya East was the other day broken into and a consignment of seagrass and rattan cord of the value of \$400 was stolen.

As the result of an accidental fall whilst at work aboard a steamer berthed alongside one of the Kowloon wharves, a Chinese seaman was yesterday taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The body of a Chinese female, 10 years of age, was removed to the Public Mortuary by L.S. Wright who from a police launch discovered it floating in the water near the Yau-mai Ferry Wharf.

Suffering from injuries to his foot as the result of being knocked down by motor car No. 496 in Des Voeux Road last night, a Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital after the accident.

By a score of 6 to 3, the Canton Chinese Baseball Team proved its superiority over the Japanese team from Hongkong at yesterday's game at the East Garden which was attended by more than 1,000 spectators.

Between 1 and 7 a.m. yesterday a burglar entered the bedroom of Mrs. Mills residing at No. 1 Peace Avenue (Hornum) and stole clothing and money of the total value of \$87. Entry was gained from the verandah.

It is reported to the police by a Japanese houseboy, at No. 16 Wyndham Street, that whilst delivering a message at the residence of Mr. Lewis, of No. 59 the Peak, a dog came out and took a bite at his leg.

The moulders of the "Cosmopolitan Dock" went on strike on Saturday morning as the result of a dispute with an Indian watchman. No acts of violence took place. The men have not yet returned to work.

It was reported to the police by the manager of a shop at No. 114 Des Voeux Road Central yesterday that a sum of \$200 was obtained from him by a boy under false pretences. The boy who is engaged as a servant, has since disappeared.

Two manhole covers have disappeared from their places in Wood Road. It is thought that they were stolen for the sake of the price of the metal. The matter has been reported to the police, by Mr. Dickson of the Public Works Department.

Fifteen deportees from Sandakan were received into police custody on the arrival of the str. Yannis in port. Another batch of 54 undesirable, who were brought into the Colony by the str. Tjibodas, were detained pending action taken by the Dutch Consul.

Larceny of a sum of \$48 formed the burden of a complaint lodged with the police by Mr. A. A. Grestijo of No. 3 Yin Wa Terrace who stated that this money was stolen from his bedroom by a thief whose identity has not been established. He, however, suspects his servants as being implicated in the theft.

At present, high prices have to be paid in Macao for fresh fish, and shrimps on account of the scanty supply and the large demand for these foods among the people, says the Canton Times. One of the reasons accounting for the present high prices is that the settlement of the strike of the restaurants in Hongkong which was declared against the fish mongers, is withdrawing large quantities of fish and shrimps from Macao.

A FEAST.

Queer Dishes For Pressmen.

Honolulu, Hawaii, July 15.—A typical old-fashioned "luau" or native Hawaiian feast, replete with many delicacies unknown outside the islands, will be one of the features of the interesting program being prepared by the people of the territory for the entertainment of delegates to the Press Congress of the World here next October.

To the uninitiated the feast will at first appear crude and, perhaps, barbaric; but once they have tasted the wide assortment of native foods cooked in genuine Hawaiian style, and have tested the deliciously appetizing flavors that only the Hawaiian chefs know how to bring out, they will "fall to" as eagerly as the "kamaainas" or old-timers.

The Hawaiian chef does his cooking in a large hole in the ground. This he lines with the broad leaves of the "ti" plant. After preparing a pig for the oven, he places it in the hole and literally stuffs it with red hot stones. Around the pig he places chicken, beef, taro, fish and sweet potatoes wrapped in leaves. Then he covers the whole with several layers of leaves, sprinkles them plentifully with water, and fills up the oven with dirt. Several hours later the earth and leaves are removed. The pig has been cooked to a turn, and, like the other edibles, has retained all of its natural flavors and is tender and juicy.

But these are not the only items that go onto the long "luau" table that has been decorated with ferns, flowers and leaves. The menu for the Press Congress "luau" will in all probability read about as follows:—

Poi, the staple native food, made from the steamed root of the taro plant; pork, chicken, beef and many kinds of fish cooked underground; kukui nuts, red salt and chili peppers, the Hawaiian condiments; chicken stewed in coconut milk; Hawaiian "spinach" or taro leaves; "hee," or squid, stewed in coconut milk; several kinds of dried fish; "opihi" or sea urchin; "lomi" salmon, which is a happy combination of raw salt salmon, onions and green peppers; "opae" or shrimp, both fresh and dried; sweet potatoes; "wawa" or shellfish; "kuloa," a Hawaiian pudding made from taro and coconut; "haupia," another native dessert; "koele" or sweet potato pudding; "limu" or seaweed, and lobster.

Fingers will serve in lieu of knives and forks, and there will be leaves for napkins.

A FINE FILM.

At the Hongkong Theatre.

A film of unquestionable interest is being screened at to-night's and to-morrow's performances at the Hongkong Theatre. It has a rising young star for its leading character. According to notices received here from America, Violet Mersereau, who takes the title role in "A Child of Nature" is a recent discovery in picture circles, and her work with Universal in the feature picture at the Hongkong Theatre is much admired. The child of a hundred moods perplexing in their quick changes, now from the staid feelings of a spirit of the woods, to the deepest feelings of despondency as grief overtakes her for the first time in her young life, Violet Mersereau makes a living portrayal of the character of Dolores Winthrop, the daughter of an American traveller. Long secluded from the outside world, Dolores' first meeting with a young man was, for her a novel experience, and the impression which he leaves with her was only that which would be anticipated. With the aid of this young lover, she discovers her father whose unbalanced mind, caused by despair over the death of his wife, had sent him wandering all over the continent. In the end, Dolores also finds the efforts of a greedy Spanish Don to steal a diamond mine belonging to her father. Without doubt, "A Child of Nature," is one of the best pictures shown at the Hongkong Theatre for some considerable time past.

WATER POLO.

The following will represent the United Athletic Club in their first League Water-Polo match against the Royal Navy on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m. sharp:—Messrs. A. E. Simmons, G. R. Razavet, G. T. May, D. Laling, J. Leonard, E. W. Railton and A. Botelho.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A monster sturgeon of 300lbs has been caught in the Dee, but Ramsgate's glory is still undimmed, and the landing there in 1902 of a fish weighing 332lbs. is still an unbeaten record for the century. Whether the sturgeon was ever good enough to become a Royal monopoly many are doubtful. It certainly is not to-day a dish for epicures, and its appearance on the tables in kings' palaces must be rare. But tastes vary with the times, and Royal Plantagenets prized a delicacy what many to-day deem, but coarse fare. The kings had the old Romans on their side, and Martial thought sturgeon an ambrosial feast.

Entering on his tenth year of office as Premier of New Zealand Mr. W. F. Massey, holds a longer record of service as the head of a Government than any of the Prime Ministers attending the Imperial Conference. This is his fourth visit to London at the call of the British Government. It is on July 10, 1912 that Mr. Massey, having defeated the Mackenzie Government, assumed office. He had been a member of Parliament continuously since 1894. Mr. Massey was already a Freeman of the cities of London, Edinburgh, York, Cardiff, Londonderry, Bristol, and Manchester, and two further similar honours were conferred on him during his recent visit.

The following paragraph from an English daily will be appreciated by dwellers in this Colony:—Like us, the people of the United States are suffering from a heat wave of unusual severity. But fortunately we are better able to endure temperatures above the 80 deg. mark than are Americans, particularly those in the eastern States. Owing to the proximity of that part of the United States to the Atlantic Ocean, the percentage of humidity in the air is always very great, and the effect of high temperature is very greatly accentuated when the air is moist. Damp air prevents free perspiration, and when the natural method of relieving our overheated bodies fails quite moderate summer temperatures are unbearable.

Heat waves and great droughts have sometimes been accompanied with unpleasant phenomena, which fortunately we are not experiencing now. The summer of 1783, for instance, according to Gilbert White, was an amazing one. There was a succession of alarming thunderstorms, there were earthquakes in Sicily, a volcano sprang out of the sea on the coast of Norway, while a peculiar haze or smoky fog hung over every part of England. All the time the heat was so intense that butchers' meat could hardly be eaten on the day after it was killed. The country people began to look with superstitious awe at the sun, prophets of disaster sprang up on all sides, and then when things were at the worst the weather broke and England became itself again.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Good morning! Aye, I know that by the time ye read this bit screed it'll be afternoon and maybe night, if the delivery coolie wills it so, but never mind, a new day's coming to-morrow, so mind your step.

I said "good morning" this morning to four folks between my home and the office. That doesn't include the maternal greeting between Janet and I which developed into a scrap about a curtain and a shutter which somehow or other had got closed overnight. I didn't believe in beginning a new week, never mind a new day, wi' raw nerves, so I merely waved all argument aside and mutely pointed to the tompost pillow which looked as if it had spent the most of the night sleeping in the bath. But as Janet said she couldn't help it if the wind changed after we'd gone to sleep and blew on the end of the house instead of on my forehead. Besides she was a better off than me. There was something in that when ye come to think of it. And what's more forbye, says she, as for the curtain, ye grumble if it's no there and the light keeps ye from sleeping in the morning and ye have something to say when it's in its place. But just because the wind changed—No, first for round to Janet and no ill-feeling. This morning I made up my mind that nothing would disturb me. Even when I was putting on my collar—that four-fold badge of respectability and servitude—I whistled so loud that Janet must have got the idea into her head that I was in good fettle. Janet, she never misses a chance and I couldn't very well tell her I had no money, her having helped me to change. So I had to hand over my hard-earned poker winnings. Janet, she doesn't believe in card playing on a Sunday, especially when I lose but—what's the odds, anyway.

I saw MacPherson on the Ferry and he had a face on him like a motherless foal wi' a lip like the bottom step of a bathing coach. "Good morning, Mac" says I bright and cheery like. "Mor'n", grunted he. I could see, he'd got over the wrong side o' the bed. "What's the trouble, Mac?" "Prickly heat and damned bad" says he. "It might have been worse" says I, thinking o' the Governor's story the other night. "Hub, what?" "Smallpox" says I. He only glared and pointed out the Siberia that came in yesterday. I remarked that boats do get somewhere if they keep going. Then he got on to talking about what a fine cocktail bar there used to be on the Koros years ago. From that it was but a step to enlarge on the possibilities of a nice, large, cold drink even at that time o' morning. Take my advice and never talk in that strain to a man full

o' prickly heat unless he's only been a dog's-watch in the Colony. It's the safest way o' making an enemy for life that I know of.

I met the other chap just coming off the Ferry. I grinned, wished him "good morning" and would have passed on but he insinuated his 223 lbs between me and the pay box, scowled and demanded to know what the devil I was laughing at anyway. He'd have me know the tent was his own anyway. I said of course it was but started in thinking hard. He could do what he liked wi' his own property couldn't he? I heartily agreed wi' him. Ye canna' get playing fast and loose wi' a couple o' hundred-weights o' indignant energy. I didn't feel like it, on a Monday morning anyway. So I left him in the middle o' a three-line swear, hoping he'd no drop down on the wharf. I was sorry afterwards I didn't see it through, for I might have waited till the new motor ambulance came on the scene. You man would have made a good dead-weight test.

My third "good morning" broke loose on a taipan wi' a six figure balance at the bank. His vocal organs couldn't have got into play by that time o' day, for all I got for my pains was the standard three-quarter nod affected at land sales and Annual General Meetings. I wouldn't even let that frozen reception damp my feelings but thought instead as I crossed the tram lines what a terrible life a taipan must lead after all, wi' Dock shares dropping when there's no need to and oil steamers wanted the wide world o'er.

Joe's "good morning" I could see was merely artificial, the more so as I had no "copy" ready for this corner. By this time I was fed up. Joe was the camel that—oh! never mind what it broke. Joe broke all my good intentions anyway. Were his arms the only arms sore wi' sunburn? And his head? The only head that ached? I got on to him proper, that I did. Hang his arms and his head. What about my back? Was I making a song and dance about it? Aye, it was hot yesterday (he was coming round a bit by this time) but it was just as hot where I was. And I did not rest well last night either. The breeze, well, he had to take his chance of that as well as me. I had no lien on it anyway. Snarling over the paucity o' "copy" didn't help his head in any case. It would ache the harder every time he thought of it. He'd be asking me to hold his flaming head next or send for eau-de-cologne from the dispensary. What's wrong wi' a long chair and an ameb to fan him and keep him lushed up wi' cold drinks. I'm through wi' the cheerful tone and happy confident morning salutation. It doesn't work. Good-night!

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LESS DIVORCE IN U.S.
THAN IN ENGLAND.Misconception Challenged by
Official Figures.

The United States has been regarded as possessing an unenviable record in the matter of divorce. Lately, however, our divorce courts have been overwhelmed with work, and Mrs. Seaton-Tiedeman, organising secretary to the Divorce Law Reform Union, suggests that in proportion to population, the British tale of wrecked marriages is worse than the American.

"The 1920 census of the United States of America," she says, "shows the figure for divorce since 1901 as 1,883,591 on a population of 105,000,000 actually less than 2 per cent. for the 19 years. Thus we see that on this huge population the annual percentage is very small.

"If the figures from the various modes of permanent separation and divorce, I venture to say that the number of wrecked marriages in this country is greater in proportion than in the United States of America."

"At the commencement of the Great War there were so many thousands of people living in irregular unions, who could not marry, that the Government found it necessary to pass the Unmarried Wives' Separation Allowance Act, and have refused to state the number who received that allowance."

£6,38,000 IN SANATORIUM
BENEFIT.

Sir A. Mond, in a Parliamentary reply, says that, from July 1912 to April 30, 1921, approximately £6,380,000 was spent in providing sanatorium benefit under the Insurance Act.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Siberia Maru From U. S. A.

Yesterday afternoon the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Siberia Maru arrived at Hongkong from San Francisco, via Honolulu, Japan, Dairen and Shanghai, bringing a total of 161 passengers for this port. There were 47 cabin, 13 second class and 101 steerage passengers. The freight on the vessel amounted to 1,184 tons and included large shipments of specie. The mail on the Siberia Maru was one of 90 bags from all ports.

Notable among the passengers were—Mr. L. E. Ensign, managing director of the China Vegetable Oil Company, who returned to his home in Hongkong from a business trip to the United States, and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Rust, who disembarked from the vessel at Shanghai and will come on to Hongkong by a later steamer. Mr. Rust is a member of the firm of Truscon Steel Company, of Hongkong.

The cargo, a good one for the time, contained the following more important items—400 drums chloride of lime, 355 cases canned milk, 1,900 ingots copper, 500 bags nitrate of soda, 300 bags of sulphate, etc. The bullion was 343 bars of silver and four boxes of United States gold coin, the latter valued at £8,150.

Africa Maru From Tacoma.

An arrival in port at Hongkong this morning was the O.S.K. steamer Africa Maru, in the North American run which came in with 592 tons of general cargo from Puget Sound ports, via Japan and Manila. Part of the cargo is 450 bales of hemp from Manila to be transhipped here to London. There were on board the Africa Maru 181 Filipinos who are going to Hawaii to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations in the islands. They will leave Hongkong on the new T.K.K. steamer Ginyo Maru, which sails for South America on August 30.

On New York Berth.

That the rates of freight from Hongkong to New York and other Atlantic coast ports in the United States will probably have an upward tendency next month, owing to fewer vessels being on the berth, is expected in local shipping circles, according to a prominent American line's representative this morning. During the last few months more than half of the usual number of United States Shipping Board freighters engaged in Far Eastern routes out of New York and Boston have been withdrawn for want of cargoes. Previous to April and May last there was on the average ten large cargo steamers of the Shipping Board for Japan, China and Straits ports. Gradually this number has been reduced until now only four or five are leaving monthly. This month two vessels have sailed and two more are to do so. With much less tonnage on the berth at Far Eastern ports next month better business is looked for in this trade and a slight increase in the rates of some lines is considered likely, it is said.

Outward cargo as from European and American ports to China and Japan is said to be reviving slowly but the rates none too bright. Improvement, however, is looked for during the next few months.

Marine Court.

At the Marine Court Chinese offenders were dealt with as under:—

A cargo-boat mistress was fined \$10 for making her craft fast to the steamer Kwong Chung, while under way in the harbour on Sunday.

Two passenger boat-masters were each fined \$25 for a breach of the same regulation. They had made fast to the steamer Myokisan Maru, while she was proceeding up the harbour, without permission.

A master of a trading junk, which he anchored within the limits of the Eastern cable ground at North Point, was fined \$5. Seventeen boats, which had been anchored at a distance of less than 100 yards of low water mark on Friday night, were fined according to the amount of their annual licence fee. Three forfeited \$10 each and the others \$5 each.

Sloops to be Recommissioned.

The local Naval authorities inform us that the four sloops, H.M.S. Boxell, H.M.S. Holyhock, H.M.S. Foxlove and H.M.S. Magnolia, will be re-commissioned this autumn, when the present crews will be relieved by drafts sent out from Home.

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PEOPLE OF HUPEH WARN
CHIHLI LEADERS.No More Super-Tuchuns
or Tuchuns.

A Wuchang report says that as passive resistance against the appointment of General Wu Pei-fu and General Hsiao Yao-nan to the dual-post of Wang Chan-yuan, who is quietly sliding away even without the formal acceptance of his "resignation" by the Peking Government, the members of the Hupeh Provincial Assembly met on the 1st instant at Yochow and elected General Chiang Tso-pin former vice-Minister of War and now Commander-in-Chief of the Hupeh People's army, to act as High Commissioner for the self-government of Hupeh (Tsung-chien) concurrently. At the same time, a draft Constitution has been drawn up and promulgated by the Assembly, calling into existence of a Provisional Autonomous Government for Hupeh in place of the Wang Chan-yuan Government at Wuchang.

For the present, the Provisional Autonomous Government of Hupeh will be located temporarily in Hunan territory and it will be removed to Wuchang as soon as the northern administration collapses there.

WOULD ABOLISH TUCHUNATE.

According to the Provisional Constitution, the Hupeh people want absolute self-government and the immediate abrogation of the dual-post of Tuchun and Super-Tuchun and that the duty of the Hupeh people's army will not be considered as successfully performed until these aims, which are the real will of the people, have been fully and genuinely accomplished. This statement on the part of the Hupehites as expressed through their representatives in the Provincial Assembly is regarded as a warning to the Chihli leaders against stepping into the shoes of Wang Chan-yuan at Wuchang in spite of their strong military pressure and it is certain that General Chiang Tso-pin, who has now been elected by his provincial fellows as the High Commissioner at the head of the Provisional Autonomous Government of Hupeh will never recognize Hsiao Yao-nan or Wu Pei-fu even if they be formally appointed by the Peking Cabinet.

CHIHILITES ARE PREPARED.

Then comes this report from Paoing:—Immediately after the visit of General Tsai Cheng-hsun, Minister of War, and General Ho En-po, vice-Minister of War, to Paoing, General Tsao Kun assembled his brothers, Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli and Tsao Yin, commander of the twenty-sixth division, General Chao Yu-ke, garrison commissioner of Tientsin and many other high grade military officers of the Chihli army for a special Conference. Tsao Kun then wired to the Cabinet agreeing to the removal of Wang Chan-yuan in favor of Hsiao Yao-nan as the Hupeh Tuchun; but regarding the proposed appointment of Wu Pei-fu to the post of High Inspecting Commissioner for Hunan and Hupeh, Tsao Kun is of the opinion that this should not be done by the Government until his previous concurrence has been obtained.

Further, in view of the attitude of the Hupeh people towards the appointment of Hsiao Yao-nan to

Tuchang, Tsao Yin is despatching one of the infantry brigades of the twenty-sixth division to Hupeh as reserve for the Chihli troops at once. This means to say the leaders of the Chihli faction will use military forces to overawe the Hupehites into submission in case they resist the appointment of Wu Pei-fu and Hsiao Yao-nan because reports have already been received here from Hupeh that the Hupeh people demand the immediate abolition of the Tuchunate and post of High Inspecting Commissioner for their province, otherwise, they say, they shall be compelled to continue the struggle until the attainment of their aims.

WU'S ATTITUDE INDICATED.

A Peking message adds this to the story: While he has not yet officially accepted his appointment as Inspector-General of Hunan and Hupeh, which was established in a mandate issued last night, General Wu Pei-fu's attitude is indicated in a telegram received by the Government yesterday, in which he requests that he be furnished with rolling-stock and that repairs be made to the Peking-Hankow Railway where it has been damaged by the floods. This is interpreted in official quarters as a tacit acceptance of the post conferred upon him and an intimation that he intends to move his troops to Hankow at an early date.

The hope is expressed that General Wu's appointment will go a long way toward settling the strained situation in the central provinces, as General Wu is declared to be on good terms both with the Hupeh gentry and with the Tuchun of Hunan, General Chao Heng-ti.

ALL HOSTILITIES CEASE.

The latter, after twice telegraphing to General Wang Chan-yuan advising him to resign, has now issued a proclamation to the people of Hunan and Hupeh stating that the Hunanese troops will be withdrawn from Hupeh immediately. Hostilities have already ceased between the two central forces, although skirmishing continues between those on the right and left flanks.

Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun have also expressed their approval of the new appointments, and incidentally it is believed that General Sun Chuan-fang, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Yangtze forces, will have a pacific influence over such of General Wang's troops as remain in Szechuan, as he was formerly one of General Wang's personal staff.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED
EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from some sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxol, Flexal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).

NOTICES.

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CAMERA NEWS



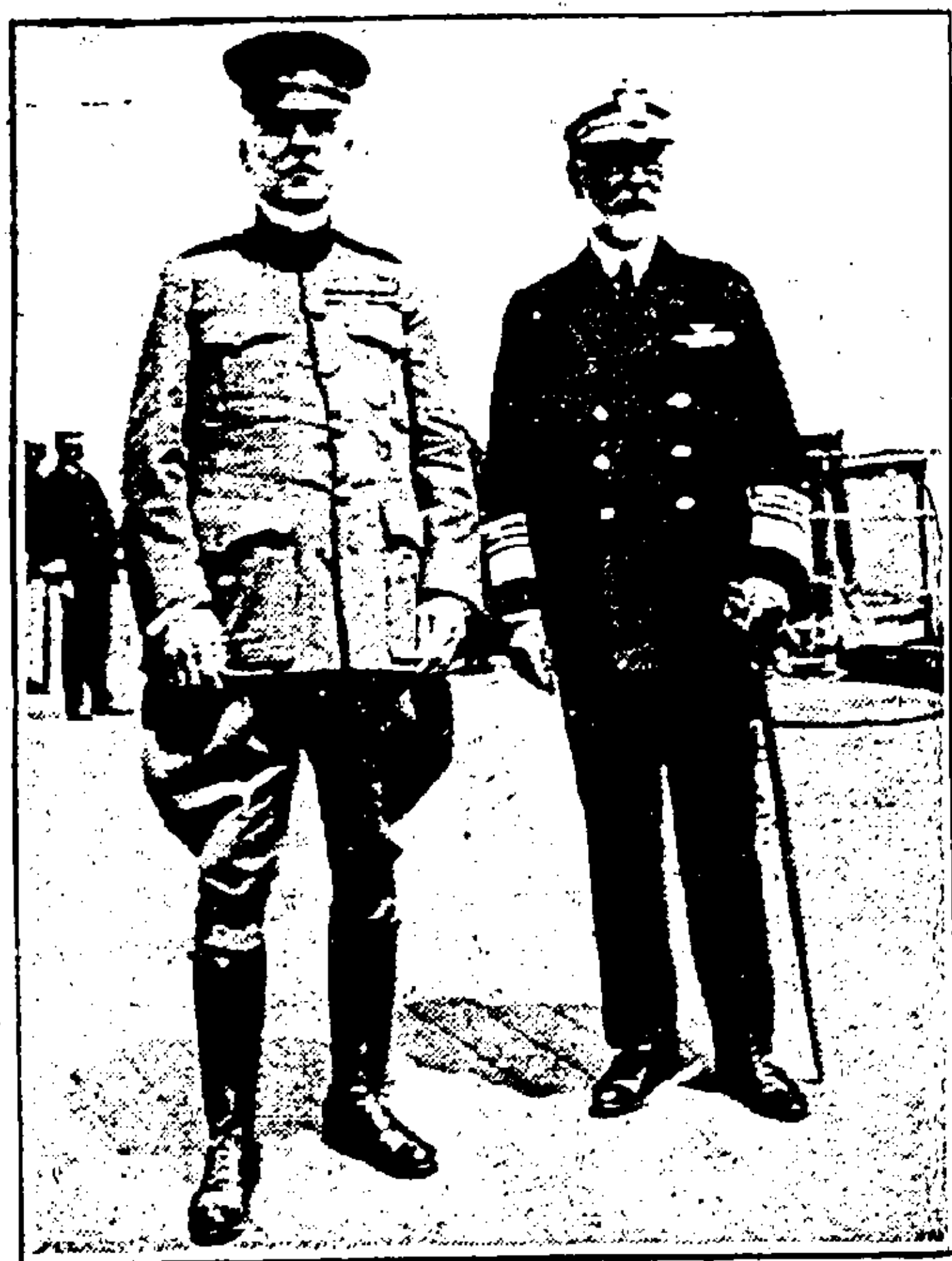
Characteristic attitudes of the well-known tennis player, Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglen, of France.



Wallace R. Farrington, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, has been chosen Governor of Hawaii to succeed Charles J. McCarthy, the present Democratic incumbent.



Photograph showing the Ulster cabinet convened in Belfast to accept Lloyd George's invitation to the Irish peace conference in London. Left to right are Sir Dawson Bates (home secretary), the Marquis of Londonderry (education) Sir James Craig (prime minister), H. M. Pollock (finance), E. M. Archdale (agriculture), and J. M. Andrews (lands).



Admiral Eberle (right) and Maj. George Barnett, of the marine corps, on the flagship New Mexico in San Francisco Bay when Eberle took over command of the Pacific fleet.



JOCK HUTCHISON.
Who won the British Open Golf Championship.



Dr. Schurman, who was recently appointed minister to China. Dr. Schurman was formerly president of Cornell University.



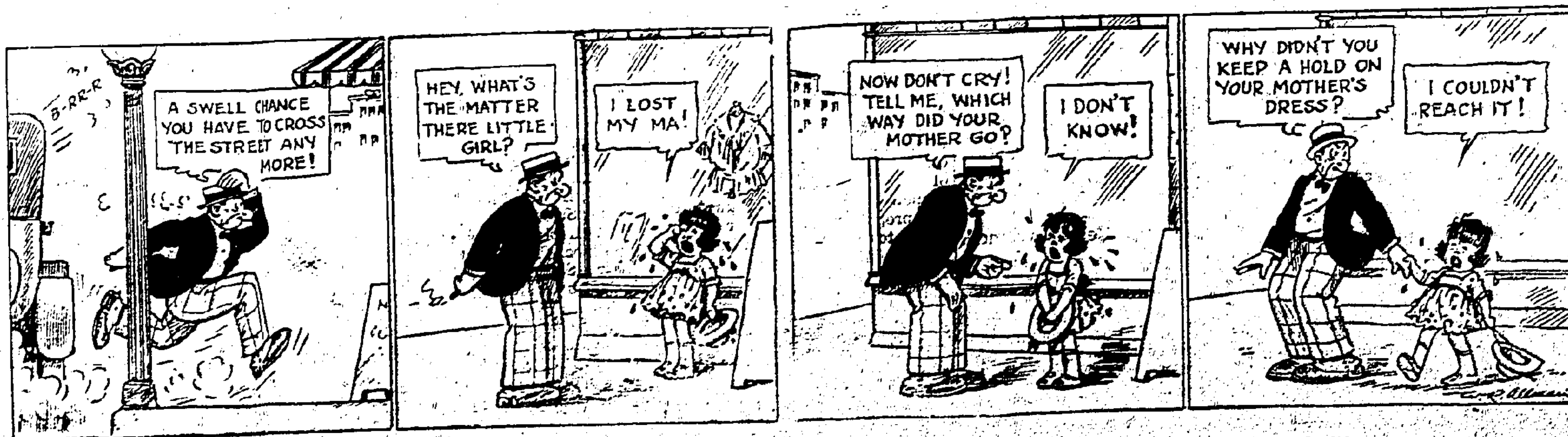
Princess Nagako, indicated by cross, with her father and sister, arriving at Imperial Palace to see the pictures.

Princess Nagako of Japan, who is to become the bride of the Crown Prince has already seen how her future hubby was received on his recent tour of the world. At the Imperial Palace she and her parents and sister recently saw motion picture taken of the prince in London.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Forgot About Modern Style

BY ALLMAN



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FROM	DATE	FROM	DATE	STEAMER	DATE	FROM	DATE	FROM	DATE
PACIFIC	Aug. 23	PACIFIC	Sept. 12	Malina	Sept. 23	Sept. 23	Oct. 21	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
AMERICA	Sept. 12	AMERICA	Oct. 1	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	Oct. 23	Oct. 13	Oct. 23
E. Asia	Sept. 20	E. Asia	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	Oct. 23	Oct. 13	Oct. 23
E. Japan	Sept. 20	E. Japan	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	Oct. 23	Oct. 13	Oct. 23
E. Russia	Oct. 13	E. Russia	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 20	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montreal	Oct. 20	Montreal	Nov. 13	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	Dec. 4	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London

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Steamers	From Hong Kong	Sailings	From San Francisco	Sailings
SHINYO M.	Aug. 27	Sept. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 10
SHINYO M.	Sept. 9	Sept. 22	Sept. 22	Sept. 22
SHINYO M.	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 3
SHINYO M.	Sept. 30	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	Oct. 13
SHINYO M.	Oct. 10	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23

* Omitting at Shanghai.

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* LEAVE HONGKONG

CHUNTO MARU 15.5 Aug. 30th

ANNO MARU 15.7 Sept. 25th

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* "WEST JENA" 30th August.

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S.S. NILE Oct. 22nd

S.S. CHINA Nov. 3rd

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING Aug. 31st

S.S. NILE Oct. 4th

S.S. CHINA Oct. 15th

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FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

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"GRACE DOLLAR" via Suez	5TH OCT.
FOR NEW YORK	
"BESSIE DOLLAR" via Panama	26TH SEPT.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" via Panama	26TH NOV.
FOR VANCOUVER	
"BESSIE DOLLAR" via Panama	26TH SEPT.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" via Panama	26TH NOV.

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S.S. HAWKEYE STATE Oct. 2, Oct. 24.

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S.S. CHINA SEAS August 25.

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S.S. Abercrombie Sept. 5.

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ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Oct.
BOEROE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.
TUSARI	December	Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Dec.
ALDEBARAN	January	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Jan.

For full particulars please apply to

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Brent Tozer-Care International

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Chen Passenger Ascarius

Bluefunnel, from Amoy.

Mixing Ozuburin Eisokai, from

Tondayayashi.

Edeshio Steamer Korean,

from Kobe.

Fanyut, from Tientsin.

Nam. Yeewoocheung, from

Shanghai.

Yeemin Desvoeux Road, from

Peking.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIA

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Extras, from Shanghai.

Lieutenant Alberto Ribeiro

Carlton Hotel, from Macao.

Sanchez Des Voeux 32, from

Liquitos.

Toatubsko, from Shanghai

M. E. F. AIREY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1921.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

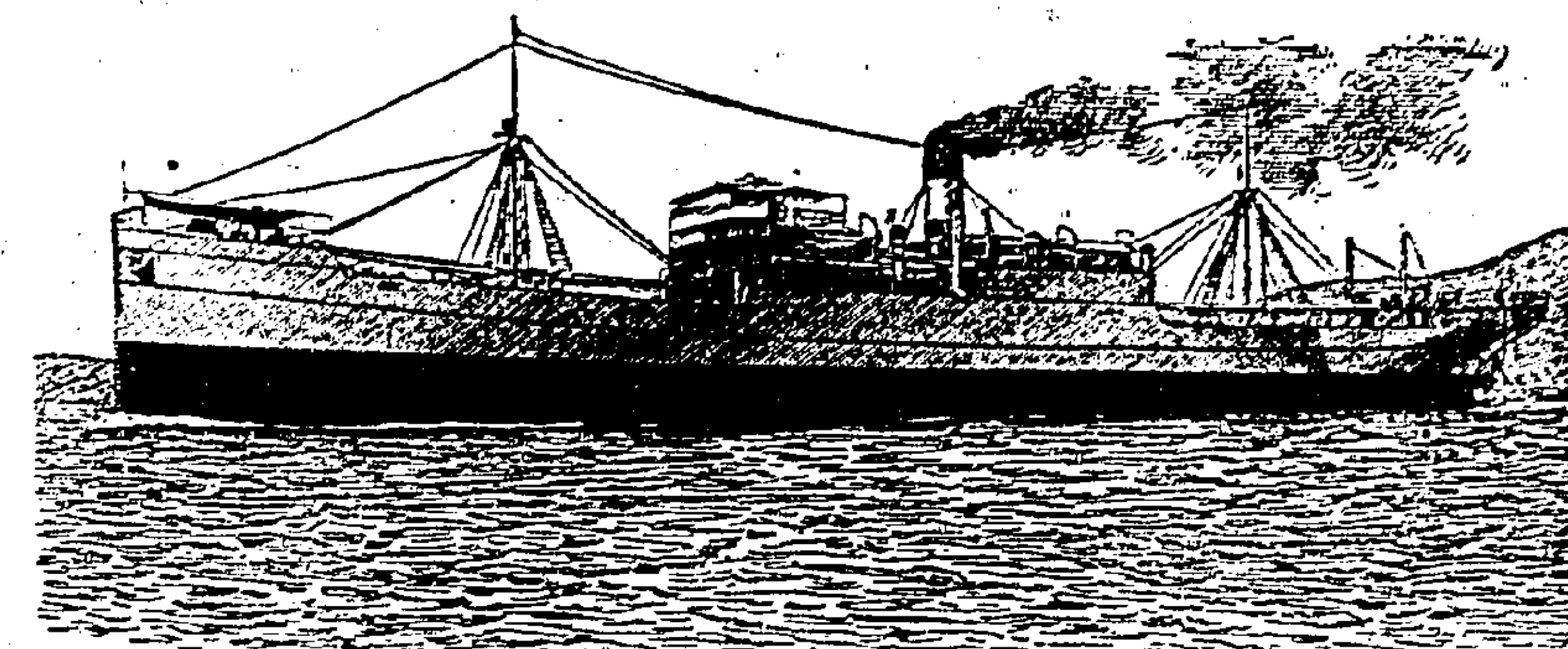
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MANILA	7,300	27th Aug.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	8,000	6th Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	8,000	16th Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
KHYA	8,000	14th Oct.	Miles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22 Aug. noon	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday
EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

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NAGPORE	3,300	29th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
DILWARA	3,400	1st Sept.	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,000	3rd Sept.	Yokohama direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Shanghai direct) Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Friday, 26th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA M. (Shanghai direct) Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SADO MARU Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

KIFANO MARU Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Wednesday, 24th August.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU Second half of Sept.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TAKAKURA MARU (via Suez) Monday, 29th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMBA MARU Monday, 5th September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU Tuesday, 30th Aug.

NAGATO MARU Monday, 12th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

CEYLON MARU Thursday, 25th August.

KAMO MARU Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

BENTEN MARU Tuesday, 6th September.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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Steamer	From	Expected on	Will depart	For
Tjibodas	Java	21st Aug.	25th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjitaroem	Japan	30th Aug.	4th Sept.	Java
Tjisalak	Java	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Japan

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Steamer	From	Expected on	Will depart	For
Simaoer	Java	28th Aug.	2nd Sept.	San Francisco

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TAIYUAN	24th Aug.	29th Aug. at 4 p.m.
CHANGSHA	13th Sept.	19th September.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

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Steamers	Sailing
London, Rotterdam, Hamburg	Sandon Hall 19th Sept.
London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & G'ow	Kentucky 11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

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or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENTERA"	27th Aug.
"GLENAPP"	15th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENADE"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOY"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENTERA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 27th Aug.

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113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksan	Wed. 24th Aug. at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Chunsang	Wed. 24th Aug. at noon.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Wed. 24th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Thur. 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenwang	Fri. 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Sat. 27th Aug. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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HORNED LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Viro taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chafoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 25th Aug., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & LOILO	Taming	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	25th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	25th Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, CHEFOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	27th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th Aug. at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	1st Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Aug. 22, 1921

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 23rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haikong	W. Cooper	FRI. 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haichong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 30th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moj, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI,

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206.

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAVING £775,000 ON ONE SQUADRON.

Withdrawal of the South American squadron, says Mr. Amery, in a Parliamentary reply, would effect a net saving of about £775,000 a year.

"A FLEET OF WINDJAMMERS."

New York, July 21.—Mr. Ross, District Attorney of Brooklyn, states that foreign and domestic capital aggregating millions of dollars is supporting a conspiracy to violate the Prohibition Act by running cargoes of liquor in a fleet of British and American wind-jammers into various ports.

PRESENTATION TO SIR E. COOPER.

Sir Edward Cooper—for many years a prominent member of Lloyd's and Lord Mayor of London for 1919-20—and his wife, Lady Cooper, were presented by the members and subscribers of Lloyd's last month with an illuminated address, signed by some 200 of the members, and a service of antique silver.

UNIVERSITY LIVERS.

In order to give engineering students of the Liverpool University an opportunity of acquiring practical experience at sea, the White Star Line have adopted a scheme of vacation trips on their liners. The first student went as a supplementary engineer on the Baltic, which sailed for New York recently, and from then until October 3 each White Star ship will carry a student.

"THE VICTORY" NOT TO BE BROKEN UP.

Rumours have been circulated of late that Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, was in such a condition in Portsmouth Harbour that she might be lost to the nation. Mr. Amery has informed General Seely, however, that the Admiralty had no intention of breaking up the Victory, and that there was no foundation for the rumours that she was in immediate danger of sinking at her moorings owing to deterioration of her structure. The condition of the old warship, added Mr. Amery, was engaging the careful consideration of the Admiralty in order that the necessary steps may be taken to preserve her.

SHANGHAI FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co., Shanghai, in their report of 11th August state: To United Kingdom and Continent.—There is still a good demand for berth loading space, chiefly for seeds. Conference rates of freight on beans, peas, seeds, etc., were further increased by about 15% as from 27th July.—To United States via Pacific and via Panama and Suez.—There is a little more activity on these berths since last writing and as the tea-season is now well under way there is quite a fair amount of tea going forward both via Pacific and via Canal to New York direct.—Coastwise.—The coastwise trade can only be termed "exceedingly quiet" and there seems to be no enquiry in any direction; so far as exports from the North are concerned no great improvement can be looked for until the Autumn crops are ready for shipment, but the new season's rice from River Ports should begin to move in about a month's time.

EMPIRE AIRSHIPS.

Scheme to be Considered by a Special Committee.

The Dominion Premiers are to travel down to Croydon Aerodrome on July 16 to see the new mooring mast, and may take a trip on R33, writes the aviation correspondent of the Daily Chronicle.

I understand that the question of whether the Dominions shall participate in an Imperial airship scheme, as recently suggested, is likely to be considered in detail when the sub-committee appointed to deal with Empire communications meets in a few days.

The paper prepared by Sir Frederick Sykes, Controller of Civil Aviation, on the subject of airships in this country and their possibilities, has been laid before interested Ministers, and stress was put upon their value for official communications.

It is probable, therefore, that the question of their disposal, from the Imperial point of view, will be under review at the meeting of the above-mentioned sub-committee.

The interest taken by the public in airships is very keen, and hardly a day goes by without inquiries at the Air Ministry by visitors to London, as to whether they can see one of them at close quarters at Croydon Aerodrome. It should be stated that the airships are now at Polham.

